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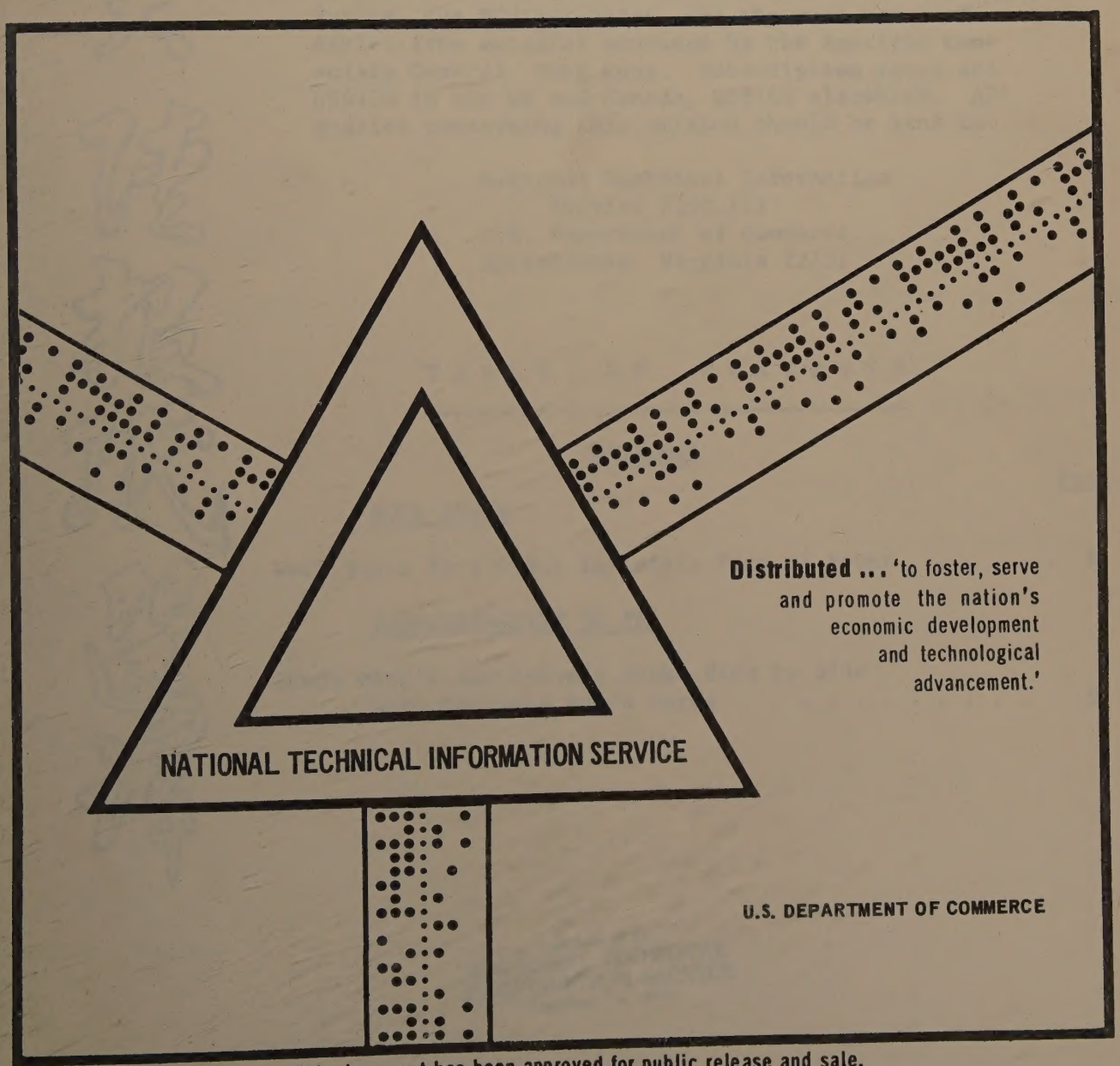
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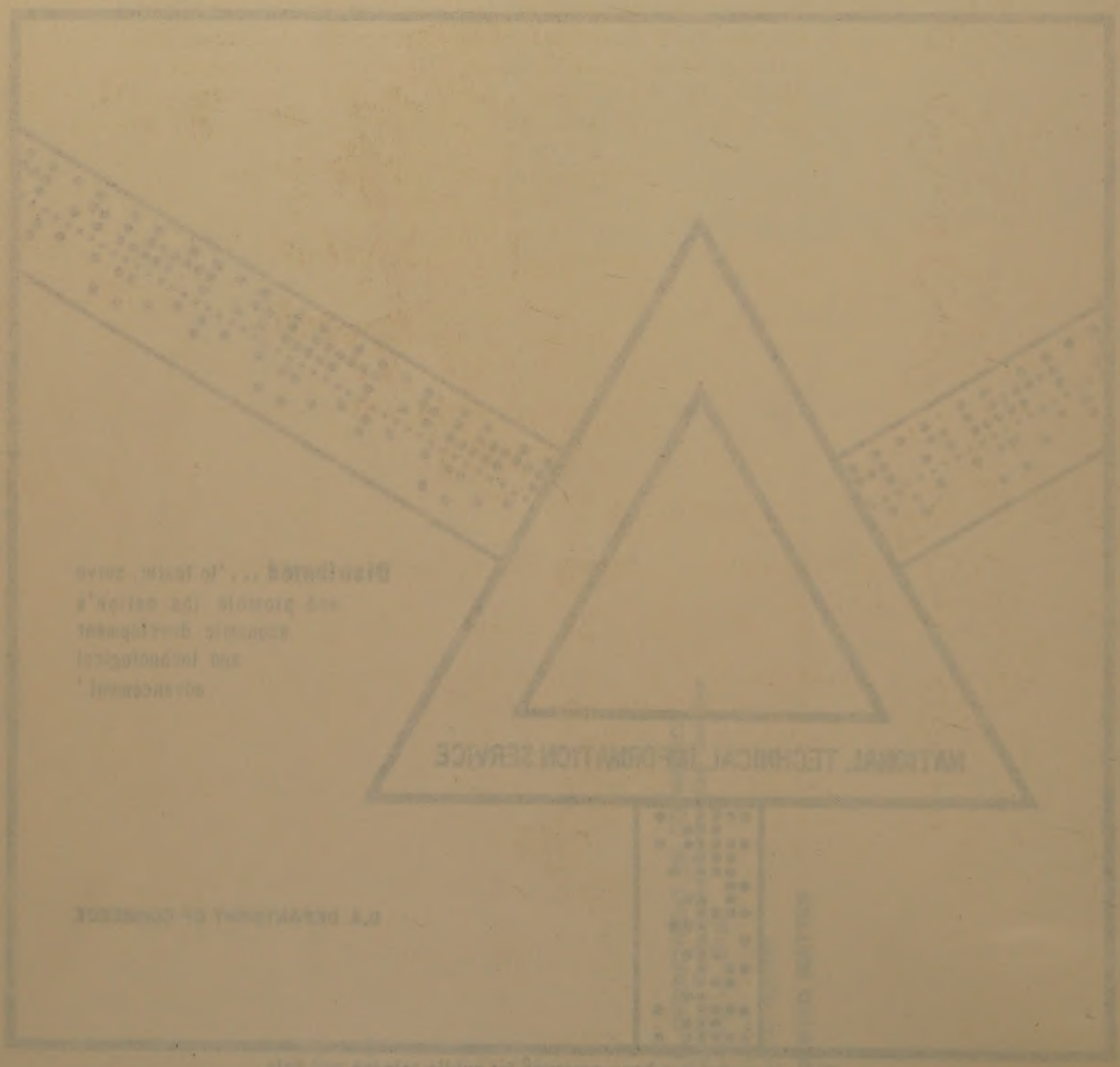

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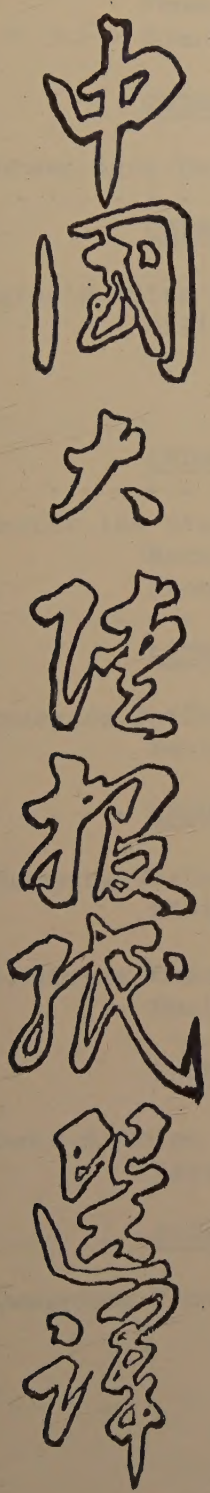

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* NATIONAL *
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WORK STYLE

Work Style Is a Great Invisible Form of Power

- the energetic grasping of ideology and development of work style by CCP Jushan Hsien Committee, Shantung -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 21, 1971)

The Jushan hsien Party committee has passed three resolutions calling for improvement in work style. Why do members of the committee attach such importance to the question of work style? Experience has enabled them to realize that the question of work style is not just a question concerning the method of work, but a question concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various general and specific policies are to be implemented, a question of whether or not dialectical materialism and historical materialism is to be maintained.

In the past the work of the Jushan hsien Party committee not only could not be considered outstanding in the province, but could only barely trail behind a great number of other hsien in the Yent'ai district in which it was situated. In recent years, because the leading members of the hsien committee made improvement in work style as an important part of ideological revolutionization, carried out the leadership method of "from the masses to the masses," went deeply into the basic level to learn from the masses, and by conscientiously carrying out investigation and study, by summing up the experience of the masses and by heightening consciousness of the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as the Party's general and specific policies, they have caused various departments of work of the whole hsien to develop faster and enabled them to leap to the ranks of the advanced in the province.

Only by Modestly Learning from the Masses Could Correct Leadership Opinions Be Formed

At the beginning, some of the people thought that a change in work style could be brought about just by going to the basic level. Actually this is not true. After arriving at the basic level, the leading comrades may modestly learn from the masses, or lord it over them making gestures

and giving orders. Or they may regard the masses as the real heroes, or regard themselves as the heroes. If the guiding thought is different, the results obtained will definitely be different too.

The lesson learned by a member of the standing committee who went deeply into the basic level and who met with setbacks three times provided "the squad members" of the hsien committee with a profound education. This comrade had always been doing rural work, considered himself to be familiar with farming, paid no attention to learning from the masses and as a result made himself appear ridiculous.

Once he helped a production team draw up a plan for a ditch, and in order to make the land appear regular, suggested that irregular curves of the ditch be changed to right angles and the land be laid out in angular plots. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Right angles will slow down the rate of flow, and the banks of the ditch will be liable to collapse." So his suggestion was set aside.

Another time he took part in the deep turning of the soil, and without first acquainting himself with the condition of the land, he set a demand for turning the soil to an inappropriate depth. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "You must not base your demand on the even surface of the land. Actually we have only a foot or so of topsoil--underneath it is all black sticky clay. If the layer of topsoil is mixed up with the clay, it will be several years before any crop could grow again." So his words again failed to carry weight.

At still another time, on a worksite for reclaiming land from the sea, he saw the commune members laboring in the face of a howling north wind and whirling snow to close the gap of the seawall. He was on the point of criticizing the person in charge of the work for not showing concern for the masses. The man in charge of the worksite, noticing that he was about to criticize him, said by way of explanation, "These two days it happens to be lowtide, and with a north wind blowing, the tide water will be lower still, therefore it is the best time for closing the breach in the sea wall." Once again he nearly made a mistake by saying the wrong thing, and he felt deeply ashamed.

Why did this comrade fail three times to give a correct opinion of leadership? Bearing this problem in mind, the comrade made a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on the mass line, and realized that the reason he came to grief was because of his over-estimation of himself and under-estimation of the masses. Always thinking that he was smarter than the masses he failed to place himself and the masses in the proper relationship. After learning the lesson, he later went to a selected spot in Liuts'un-t'un brigade in Paishat'an to settle down, and because of his practical and down-to-earth manner in accepting the poor and lower-middle peasants for his teachers, he was able to gather together the collective wisdom of the masses and form correct leadership opinions.

The subject of changing the course of the river and the building of farmland was long discussed in Liuts'un-t'un brigade. However, some of the people proposed changing the course of the main river while others suggested changing the course of its tributaries. With everybody putting in a word

there were so many opinions that in the end the effort to change the river remained only on paper.

At that time, there was a member of the Standing Committee who stayed at the brigade but who did not give his subjective opinion. He went to visit many of the poor and lower-middle peasants and held a number of discussion meetings with them. He went with the cadres and commune members to make a survey along the riverway and finally arrived at the conclusion that to divert the main river would require more work, but it would straighten the course and there would be less subsequent trouble, that diverting the tributaries would require less work, but the course of the river would be crooked, and during rainy seasons, the two banks could easily be flooded.

After studying together the favorable as well as the unfavorable factors of the two plans, the commune members unanimously decided to divert the main river. Once thinking was unified, action was taken accordingly and as a result more than 300 mow of farmland were built by diverting the river. The masses said in praise, "The leading comrade of the hsien committee has helped us solve a major problem that we had not been able to solve for several years."

At a Mao Tse-tung thought discussion and application meeting of the hsien, this standing committee member spoke about his own experience and lesson. By means of this incident, the comrades of the hsien committee further realized that in order to bring about a change in work style one must maintain investigation and study and bear firmly in mind the idea that "the masses are the real heroes." Correct leadership opinions could only be formed through investigation and study and through gathering together the wisdom of the masses. Therefore to be a leadership cadre one must also be good at gathering together the correct opinions of the masses before one could lead the masses to advance.

Only by Proceeding from Reality Could the Activism of the Masses Be Given Full Play

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All right tasks, policy and style of work invariably conform to the demands of the masses at a given time and place and invariably strengthen our ties with the masses, whereas all wrong tasks, policy and style of work invariably disagree with the demands of the masses at a given time and place and invariably alienate us from the masses."

Spurred by the prevailing excellent situation throughout the country, the socialist activism of the broad masses of people in Jushan hsien runs very high. But how could this activism of the people be correctly given play? The one experience of the Jushan hsien committee is that thinking about problems and doing of work must proceed from reality.

Such an incident once happened: In the hsien committee, one of the leading comrades noticed that a fraternal hsien was able to manufacture 300 sets of type "290" diesel-engines in 80 days' time and was greatly impressed. Thereupon he wanted to imitate this example and presented a plan calling for the production of 150 sets of type "290" diesel engines in Jushan hsien within half a year. However the industrial condition of Jushan hsien was always

backward, and it lacked both raw material and technical strength. Therefore, the only thing to do was to send people out to purchase things here and there, and asking everybody for help. After much effort, the hsien was only able to produce two sets which failed to meet the quality requirements, and this led to criticism by the people. Through this incident, the hsien committee realized that in carrying out any work, not only must there be zeal, but one must also proceed from reality. Separation from actual conditions and proceeding from subjective aspiration would invariably lead to objective mistakes.

After receiving this lesson, the Jushan hsien Party committee pays more attention to coordinating needs with possibility and the activism of the leadership with the activism of the masses when carrying out work. The project of reclaiming land from the sea carried out by Jushanchai is a vivid example of this kind of coordination.

The topography of the shoreline there is very favorable and ideal for reclaiming land from the sea. The local people and the commune cadres long ago demanded controlling of the shoreline and the plan for reclaiming land from the sea proposed by them was actively supported by the hsien Party committee. According to their original survey plan, the dike holding back the sea water had to be curved at one place to avoid a section of the shore where the sea water was deep, and the plan provided for the building of more than 7,000 mow of farmland. In the course of construction, quite a number of people suggested straightening out the dike and extending it to a point called "Liaotaotsui" which could increase the acreage of the farmland to be built to 10,000 mow. The hsien committee felt that this suggestion was good and supported their views. With the masses showing zeal, the determination of the leadership grew more resolute. The project was carried out with sky soaring ardor and initial results are expected this year with 2,000 mow planted to crops.

In the construction of water conservancy for farming, they have diligently carried out whatever could be accomplished through effort, but things that they could not do for the time being are left alone. For example, last year some of the comrades suggested the building of a reservoir immediately on Wushan, thinking that this reservoir with a storage capacity of 45,000,000 cubic meters could solve the irrigation problem for 9 communes at once. Some of the comrades felt that the building of this reservoir should be postponed because the project was too large and would involve some of the communes and farms of neighboring hsien, more than 700 households would have to be evacuated and more than 2,000 mow of farmland inundated. Also, because a long and extensive ditch network had to be built and due to the complex nature of the project, immediate benefit could not be obtained. They proposed instead that because each commune already had its source of water supply and integration of ponds, dams and reservoirs, to do first what they were capable of doing, for in that way the work could be more easily carried out by the communes and teams themselves, and that not only would it take less money, but also quicker results would be obtained. The hsien committee convinced the comrades who held the former view to agree to the latter view. Consequently, small scale water conservancy projects in the hsien were carried out with quicker and better results.

The experience and lesson of these successes and failures enabled the hsien committee to understand gradually that in order to establish a good revolutionary work style, it was necessary to uphold firmly the epistemology of dialectical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics. For only in that way could experience be obtained from successes and lessons be learned from failures, ideas be rectified, work be carried out well, and continuing advance be made.

Only Through Conscientious Investigation and Study Could the Revolutionary Line Be Correctly Implemented

The question of work style is a question that bears on which line is to be implemented. If the work style is incorrect, it would not be possible to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Sun Shu-ch'i, the secretary of the hsien committee, understands this truth more profoundly from the practice of transforming the features of Mashihshan.

Mashihshan was a well-known anti-Japanese base in Chiaotung, where formerly soldiers and civilians in the anti-Japanese War accomplished many heroic deeds in its defense, and quite a number of the comrades sacrificed themselves. However, the former hsien committee, owing to the implementation of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, showed a dislike for this place because "it is high, inaccessible and barren." The leadership cadres seldom visited the place and the masses had no means of resolving their difficulties, and that caused Mashihshan to become a backward area in the hsien.

After the hsien revolutionary committee was set up, a decision was made to transform the backward feature of Mashihshan. In the winter of 1968-1969, comrade Sun Shu-ch'i paid a visit to Mashihshan. When he discovered that the place was under the control of several communes but that none of them would bother to look after it, he recommended the formation of a commune for this mountainous area--to be called Mashihtien Commune. However, even by doing so, the fundamental problem still remained unsolved. Moreover, some of the cadres in the commune were unhappy with their work and that led to new problems.

Comrade Sun Shu-ch'i pondered the matter repeatedly. He realized that although he had personally paid a visit to Mashihshan, still he had not gone deeply among the poor and lower-middle peasants and conducted in-depth investigation and study, or looked for problems from class struggle and the struggle in line. Besides, when the commune was set up, he did not carry out an education on line for the cadres of the commune. This incident enabled him to receive an education, that merely by stepping out of the doors of the leadership office without truly boring his way in and carrying out in-depth investigation and study, it would still not be possible to carry out work well. Therefore he went four times in succession to Mashihshan, leading the cadres of the commune to call on the poor and lower-middle peasants, investigating the cause of Mashihshan's backwardness, and soliciting views from the masses on transforming the features of Mashihshan. Climbing hills and wading across swiftly flowing streams, he visited every nook and cranny of the mountain village.

Luan Chung-k'ung, an elderly former militia model said earnestly to Comrade Sun, "To transform the features of Mashihshan, two things must be done. One is to educate the people with the heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs, so that they will not forget class and class struggle. Second, it is necessary to build a reservoir on the upper reaches of the Jushan River, stabilize the river-bed, prevent erosion and make use of the banks of the old river for building farmland."

The words of Luan Chung-k'ung were a great revelation to Sun. Bearing the problem in mind, he made an in-depth investigation and study, and not only gathered a large amount of first hand material on class and class struggle, but also discovered many fine methods and much fine experience for transforming the backward features of Mashihshan. Moreover the history of the revolutionary veterans in the place, who breathed the same air and shared the same destiny with the people, and whose heroic deeds of victory over the Japanese invaders were still remembered, profoundly educated him as well as the cadres in the commune.

The cadres said, "The revolutionary martyrs were not afraid of shedding their blood for the defense of Mashihshan, could we show fear in shedding a few drops of sweat for building Mashihshan?" From then on, they took off their coats and together with the masses unfolded in depth the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. In less than two years, a great transformation took place in the features of Mashihshan.

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The basic task of the leading organ of the Communist Party consists of two important things--knowing the conditions and grasping the policy. The former means what is called knowing the world, and the latter means what is called transforming the world." The Jushan hsien Party committee, in going deeply into the basic level, has conscientiously investigated and studied the condition of implementation of the Party's line as well as its general and specific policies, and constantly bringing to light achievements, correcting mistakes and summing up experience.

In the past two years they have summed up and popularized the fine experience created by the masses. For example, in 1969, when the production of pigs in the whole hsien was falling, the hsien committee, upon discovering the problem passed a regulation forbidding the sterilization of sows and banning the shipment of young pigs outside the area. However that failed to bring about a favorable change in the situation. Later, several principal leading members of the hsien committee, taking along more than 20 cadres with them, carried out an investigation of 141 production brigades, and discovered that the production of pigs in Fenghsichuang brigade, instead of falling, had on the contrary showed considerable development. The hsien committee helped this production brigade to sum up the three experiences of strengthening leadership, the implementation of the policy of pig breeding, and the development of sorghum feed, as well as holding there three terms of a study class for the cadres of brigades throughout the hsien to popularize their experiences, thereby bringing about a very rapid growth in the volume of pig-breeding in the whole hsien. By the end of 1970, the increase was 40 percent higher than that for the year before.

The Change in Work Style of the Hsien Committee Activates the Cadres At All Levels

Chairman Mao teaches, "Without the style of hard struggle, it is impcssible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation."

Work style is a silent command and a kind of powerful spiritual force. By means of repeated education from the positive as well as the negative sides, the Jushan hsien Party committee gradually understands that to be a leadership cadre, one must set oneself up as an example. One must let action speak for itself, but must never let words speak for action.

Last fall, there was heavy continuous rainfall for several days and the area of the foot of the mountain was flooded. The dam of the Huachiat'uan reservoir which was still in the course of being completed appeared to be in danger. If the dam should burst, the spillage from the reservoir and the flood water could level the score of brigades situated on lower land near the reservoir.

Upon hearing the news, Wang Shao-hua, standing member of the hsien Party committee, braving the pouring rain and with total disregard for the danger to his own life, crossed the torrential swollen waters of the Huanglei River three times, during which he was nearly drawn into the vortex of huge waves several times, to reach the dam and carry out emergency operation with the commune members. His kind of action greatly stirred the commune members, and they expressed, "With the leadership of the hsien committee here with us, we shall stay on the dam or perish with it!"

The change of work style in the leadership of the Jushan hsien Party committee has produced a profound influence on the cadres at various levels. Cadres from various trades and professions in the hsien voluntarily follow the beaten tracks of the leadership comrades of the hsien committee by going deeply into far off mountain villages and earnestly and diligently acting as service personnel to the people. In the past, the leadership of the hsien committee never visited the Mashihshan area, and the masses there had also never seen the footprints of the commercial, cultural as well as medical and health personnel. Even the salt that the commune members used and the cloth with which they made their clothes had to be bought 25 li away. At present the supply and marketing cooperative operates a scheduled delivery service up the mountain as well as opening up a retail center in the mountain region, and all the brigades have their own agencies. Comrades of the hsien cinema team carry on their backs projectors and generators, climb mountains and peaks to give performances for the commune members. The health department has set up a health clinic there. The masses say in praise, "Only one man came from the hsien committee leadership, but he has brought a lot of things to us."

In the past, among some of the rural cadres, there were two "hard spot" problems. One was that some of the people failed to take part actively in collective productive labor, and the other was that some of the cadres, upon the completion of one year of service would wait to be relieved. Each year, the hsien committee had to waste a great deal of effort to solve this

problem. At present the leadership comrades of the hsien committee are taking the lead themselves in solving the problem.

Feng Ch'un, a deputy secretary of the hsien committee, went to a selected spot in Chingtzu brigade of Hsiats'un commune to settle down, and before daylight, he was already up for labor. On one occasion he went to the provincial capital to attend meetings and stayed there for a month. The moment he returned, he left his baggage at the office, and taking his bicycle, rushed to the reservoir worksite some 60 li away to take part in manual labor. Spurred by the spirit of continuing the revolution shown by this leadership cadre of the hsien committee, some of the cadres of the commune also carry manure baskets on their backs and it has become more difficult for the cadres of brigades and teams to remain idle. The leadership cadres of the hsien committee not only have noble ambition and lofty will, but also have a practical and down-to-earth work style. Not only have they a far-reaching plan for the whole hsien, but they have proceeded by setting their feet solidly in reality. Some of the basic level cadres on seeing the footprints of the hsien committee ahead, no longer complain or want to "put down the load." They say, "This kind of work gets more and more interesting as we carry it out."

Matter changes into spirit and spirit changes into matter. The revolutionary practice of the masses constantly impels the hsien committee to improve its leadership work style, and the improvement in the leadership work style of the hsien committee in turn impels the masses to create still more advanced deeds. By means of this constant repetition, work is made each time more lively and rewarding than the previous time.

By the Reporting Group of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Reporting Group of the Yent'ai District Revolutionary Committee and our own reporter

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study Marx's and Lenin's Books Side by Side With Chairman Mao's Works

- Some of the high-level cadres of Shenyang PLA units have come to understand that such a way of reading makes one read with understanding, gives one a deep understanding and rewards one with great results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) Recently the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region Command sent investigation groups separately to seven PLA units to check into the study efforts of 32 high-level cadres one by one. The understanding shared by these high-level cadres calls for the close combination of the reading of Marx's and Lenin's books with the study of Chairman Mao's works. They say, "Such a way of reading makes one read with understanding, gives one a deep insight, and rewards one with great results."

By combining the basic concepts in Marx's and Lenin's books with those in Chairman Mao's works and giving them a penetrating study, we can have things clarified and straightened out.

At first, due to failure to lay hold of key points and to study properly in the light of some basic concepts in Marx's and Lenin's books and Chairman Mao's works, these leading cadres showed lack of penetration in their study. Later, they changed their methods of study, and studied in the light of the basic concepts in Marx's and Lenin's books and Chairman Mao's works, providing themselves with an abundance of spiritual essence. Thus they acquired a deeper understanding and gave a better showing in study.

In the past, a member of the Party committee of a certain unit took up some books by Marx and Lenin but got no farther than dabbling in the terms and phrases. He paid inadequate attention to a comprehension of the basic concepts. His showing in study was poor.

Later, in compliance with Vice Chairman Lin's directive that "it is imperative to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's many basic concepts," he devoted his attention to making himself understand the basic concepts in Marx's and Lenin's books and Chairman Mao's works. To get an understanding of Chairman Mao's concept, "In the whole transitional period, there exist class contradictions, class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads," he not only studied Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and his other brilliant works but also took up the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" by Marx and Engels and Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other works.

In study, he combined the remarks in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" that "the Communist Party must never for a minute neglect educating the workers to make them realize clearly in every possible way the antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat" with Chairman Mao's teaching on contradictions, classes and class struggle in the socialist period.

In the "Critique of the Gotha Program," it was written, "Spanning capitalist society and communist society is a period of revolutionary transformation of the former into the latter. Compatible with such a period is a period of political transition. A state for this period can only take the form of a proletarian revolutionary dictatorship." This he studied in association with Chairman Mao's teaching on the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and repeatedly tried to make himself understand the Marxist doctrine on class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship. Such a way of study gave him a deeper understanding of class struggle.

He said, "As early as over a century ago, the great proletarian teachers Marx and Engels taught the workers not to forget class struggle for a single minute. Today, under the proletarian dictatorship, the great leader Chairman Mao has called on us to discuss class struggle every year, every month and every day. We must fully understand that in the historical period of socialist society, to persevere in struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines is of great significance in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and preventing a capitalist comeback. We must never forget class struggle and never forget the proletarian dictatorship."

We must study by combining passages in Marx's and Lenin's books on the exposure and criticism of various kinds of opportunism with what is written in Chairman Mao's works on the exposure and criticism of the "Left" and right opportunistic line," in order to heighten the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao pointed out, "In leading revolution to victory, a political party must rely on the correctness of its own political line and a firm foundation of its organization." In studying Marx's and Lenin's books in association with Chairman Mao's works, what are those problems that should be solved with emphasis? What are those problems that should be borne in mind in study? This determines the quality and the depth of study.

The senior cadres have come to understand that they must lay hold of the link of two-line struggle, and, in the light of the history of the Communist International Movement, the history of two-line struggle in our Party and our army and individual positive and negative experiences in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, study a combination of Marx's and Lenin's books and Chairman Mao's works and unfold revolutionary mass criticism to see how Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin made their points, how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed their points and how revisionism, new and old, tries to change and distort them. Thus we can have a relatively deep understanding of the history of struggle between Marxism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and various kinds of long known opportunism and revisionism, and heighten our consciousness of line struggle in a better way.

For a period, the study core group of the Party committee of a certain army unit studied Lenin's "Materialism and Empirical Criticism" in association with Chairman Mao's "On Practice" to find out how the great teacher Lenin formerly exposed and criticized the various sophistications of revisionists Bogdanov, Pa-cha-lo-fu (巴札罗夫), Lunacharsky, Yu-shih-k'ai-wei-ch'i (尤什凯维奇) and their kind and how the great leader Chairman Mao formerly applied such a great work as "On Practice" in exposing and criticizing the opportunistic line of Wang Ming and others. Such a way of studying in the light of contrasts gave everyone a great education on the question of line struggle. Bearing in mind problems in actual class struggle and line struggle, they seriously discussed the principles of Marxist epistemology expounded in "Materialism and Empirical Criticism" and vigorously criticized the idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind. This further raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

We must study in the light of the great revolutionary practice of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice to heighten our consciousness of continuous revolution.

These leading cadres have come to understand that Marx's and Lenin's books and Chairman Mao's works represent the brilliant results of the great proletarian teacher's effort in leading the proletariat and the broad masses in the practice of revolutionary struggle. To study Marx's and Lenin's books and Chairman Mao's works is to draw on the strength of the great proletarian leader's revolutionary practice and arouse our fighting spirit and show the determination to realize communism and win victory by making every sacrifice undauntedly and overcoming every difficulty. So in study they associate the great revolutionary practice of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin with Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice.

For instance, in the great revolutionary practice of the great proletarian leader Marx who showed resolute support for the uprising staged by the proletariat in Paris with ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm, the study core group of the Party committee of a certain PLA unit studying "The Civil War in France," saw the point that though Marx foresaw the Paris Commune as a possible failure, yet full of confidence he declared: "No matter what the fate of the commune in Paris, it will naturally spread to every corner of the world."

In the light of such great revolutionary practice of Marx, they further studied Chairman Mao's "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?", "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire", "On the Chungking Negotiations", and his other brilliant works. They felt strongly the great stamina and the great wisdom displayed by Chairman Mao who combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution and led the Chinese people under conditions of extreme complexities and extreme difficulties to make their way safely through all hidden rocks and fed the Chinese revolution from victory to victory. In the light of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, they had a deeper understanding of how Chairman Mao

inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. They also strengthened their profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Everyone said, "We must study every basic concept from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the great revolutionary practice of the revolutionary teachers and apply it as a guide to our own revolutionary practice. By persevering in the practice we can surely get a real grasp of Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Firmly Uphold the Dialectical-Materialist Theory of Knowledge, Conscientiously Investigate Conditions

by

Chao Yu-tso (赵裕佐), Secretary of CCP Committee of Moup'ing Hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 18, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." I find these brilliant teachings of Chairman Mao's ever more significant to me when I study them in conjunction with my thinking and my work. I have deeply realized that, to correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat, I must firmly uphold the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, and apply the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method in investigating the conditions, so as to make my thinking compatible to the law of the objective world.

(I)

In autumn last year, I and the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee made an investigation and decided to build two reservoirs in K'unyu Mountain area so as to solve the question of supply of water for irrigating the farmland. At first I was of this opinion: In the past, K'unyu Mountain area was visited by drought in nine out of ten years. "The land would be scorched if rain did not fall for three days." The poor and lower-middle peasants definitely would be satisfied if a reservoir was to be built there.

Accordingly, I organized a group to draw up a working plan and arbitrarily put forward the target of "building the project in the first year, bringing different parts into a coordinated whole in the second year, and applying the finishing touches in the third year." Unexpectedly, however, the cadres and the masses there put forth a different opinion. After studying the opinion of the masses, we came to understand that the decision on the building of the reservoirs was a reflection of the wish of the masses, but that we only thought of the necessity and not the possibility, that we planned the project on too big a scale and our demands were too high, and that the arrangements for use of manpower were also irrational and went against the objective law.

Later, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels," we went to the masses and humbly sought their advice.

After a discussion with the masses, we revised our original plan, taking the long-term interests into consideration while laying emphasis on production in the year the construction was under way, so that the working plan had a scientific basis. This satisfied the masses.

Construction of the reservoirs taught me a lesson, making me understand more clearly: In doing our work, if we discard the viewpoint of "practice first" and do not make investigations among the masses but just work according to "what we think," we definitely shall slip and fall. Only by going into reality, investigating the conditions and getting a clear picture of the situation can we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and exercise correct leadership over the district for which we are responsible.

(II)

Chairman Mao points out in his "On Practice": "Fully to reflect a thing in its totality, to reflect its essence, to reflect its inherent laws, it is necessary through the exercise of thought to reconstruct the rich data of sense perception, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, in order to form a system of concepts and theories--it is necessary to make a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge." Formerly we did not understand deeply this teaching of Chairman Mao's. It was not until something happened lately and taught me a lesson that I began to deepen my understanding of this teaching of Chairman Mao.

While carrying out penetratingly the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, we discovered that Chukechuang commune had learned from Tachai with good results. Accordingly we decided to popularize the advanced experience gained by this commune. As soon as spring production started this year, we organized the members of the leading groups at the commune and brigade levels to visit and learn from this commune. A new upsurge of taking Chukechuang commune as the model in doing a good job of spring production was quickly touched off in the whole hsien. Many communes and brigades learned the experience of Chukechuang and very soon there was a new situation in revolution and production. But some communes and brigades did not advance in big strides. Why? Bearing this question in mind, we organized the leading cadres at the hsien and commune levels to go deep into communes and brigades with different conditions to make investigations and eventually made clear the situation.

After visiting and learning from Chukechuang commune, the cadres of some communes and brigades immediately called meetings of their leading groups and, by the method of discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, analyzed and studied the rich data of sense perception they had obtained through hearing and seeing, and tried to sum up the principal experience. Their consensus was that the principal reason why Chukechuang commune succeeded in learning well from Tachai was that the

leading groups at the commune and brigade levels revolutionized their thinking well and were highly conscious in carrying out the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in continuing revolution. They learned this basic experience from Chukechuang and, in the light of the actual conditions in their units and the ideological problems among their cadres, held study classes of the leading groups at the commune and brigade levels, carried out open-door rectification activities and increased their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby pushing forward the fast development of revolution and production in their units.

After visiting and learning from Chukechuang commune, the cadres of some other communes and brigades did not seriously consider the tangible data or sum up the principal experience from it. As a result, they learned some superficial things and did not consciously give prominence to proletarian politics in doing their work. For this reason, revolution and production did not develop quickly in their units.

This incident made me realize deeply the importance of making a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge. To know the objective things, we must acquire perceptual knowledge through practice and investigations. But perceptual knowledge only reflects the phenomena of a thing and the appearances of a thing. To reflect and know the essence and the internal law of objective things, we must raise the perceptual knowledge to the plane of rational knowledge. A leader must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide and ruminate over time and again the perceptual knowledge acquired from social investigations and raise it to the level of rational knowledge so that he can grasp the essence and the law of things and subsequently take the initiative in leadership work. If he confines his knowledge to the tangible data and is satisfied with his superficial and shallow understanding of a thing, he will fall into the bog of "empiricism," fail to obtain an all-sided picture of the objective course, be conceited with his small achievement and scanty knowledge, lack a clear and correct policy and eventually make mistakes.

(III)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth." I have learned this from practice: A leader must not only sum up experience in his work through practice and investigation and raise it to be perceptual knowledge, but also verify and develop this knowledge in practice, firmly uphold the part which is correct and rectify the part which is wrong. Only in this way can he continuously raise his level of leadership.

In the course of carrying out the militant call "It is necessary to tightly grasp the 'one-strike and three-oppose' movement" put forward in the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, and for the purpose of groping for experience and taking the initiative in leading the movement, we obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Make a breakthrough at some single point and gain experience," set up experimental

points, drew up a plan of guiding the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in the whole hsien. We were fully confident that we could surely carry out the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in this way. However, some time after the movement was initiated, many basic-level cadres said: "Most of the experience gained at the experimental points at the hsien level is practicable. But some of it is incompatible with the actual conditions at the basic level."

Why was it that the experience summed up and the plan drawn up on the basis of practice were impracticable when brought back to practice? Bearing this question in mind, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and found an answer from it.

Chairman Mao says: "This is because people engaged in changing reality are usually subject to numerous limitations; they are limited not only by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become manifest (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed). In such a situation, ideas, theories, plans or programs are usually altered partially and sometimes even wholly, because of the discovery of unforeseen circumstances in the course of practice. That is to say, it does happen that the original ideas, theories, plans or programs fail to correspond with reality either in whole or in part and are wholly or partially incorrect."

I told myself: Our original plan was drawn up on the basis of the experience gained at the experimental points, so that it inevitably was subject to limitations. When we put such a plan into effect, we must revise the erroneous part of the original plan in accordance with reality.

I and the comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee immediately went deep to the basic level to investigate the conditions and to extensively solicit the opinions of the masses. We made an all-round analysis of the experience gained at the experimental points and the actual conditions at the basic level. Meanwhile, we set up in a commune an experimental point for carrying out the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in communes and brigades. We enriched and developed the experience gained at the experimental points and revised the incorrect part of the original plan. In this way, the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement developed smoothly in the whole hsien.

Reviewing the whole course of my leading the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, I understand more clearly: Knowledge can be examined and developed only in practice. Whoever refuses to put rational knowledge back to practice is not a supporter of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge. Only by perseveringly examining rational knowledge in the course of practice can we exercise dialectical-materialist leadership.

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Leaders of Ch'iyang Hsien, Hunan Province, Go to First Line To Investigate Conditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 18, 1971)

(NCNA Changsha, April 15) Leading members of CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Ch'iyang hsien, Hunan Province, going deep perseveringly to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to investigate the conditions, are pushing forward the ideological revolutionization of the leading group and giving an impetus to the deep-going development of various branches of work in the whole hsien.

It is in the course of practice of the three great revolutionary struggles that the leading members of Ch'iyang hsien continuously increase their consciousness of going deep into realities to investigate the conditions. While carrying out in depth the mass movement of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, the secretary of the hsien committee saw only the problems in the system governing study in some communes and brigades and, accordingly, suggested the hsien committee issuing a circular about improving the "everyday reading" system in the countryside. But results were not produced as expected.

At the time, he studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Preface And Postscript to 'Rural Surveys'," and was greatly educated and enlightened by it. He and other members of the leading group went in great strides to the basic level and carried out investigations in a down-to-earth manner in three communes, 19 brigades and 32 production teams. They conscientiously analyzed and compared the tangible data which they had gained from investigations. They discovered that in a unit which had persevered in "everyday reading" well, the cadres there had comparatively high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and could perseveringly give prominence to proletarian politics, while in a unit which did not persevere in "everyday reading" well, its cadres did not understand sufficiently the important meaning of giving prominence to proletarian politics and did not have high consciousness in putting politics in command of production.

On the basis of this investigation, they changed their former method of grasping the system exclusively. Instead, proceeding from the point of giving prominence to proletarian politics, they carried out activities of the line education, tightly grasped ideological revolutionization of the leading groups at various levels and helped the cadres increase their consciousness in study. As a result, a new upsurge was touched off quickly in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole hsien.

Facts taught the leading members of the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'iyang hsien an impressive lesson. They acquired new understanding of the important meaning of going into realities to investigate conditions and understood more clearly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "For those charged with directing work, the basic method for knowing conditions is to concentrate on a few cities and villages according to a plan, use the

fundamental viewpoint of Marxism, i.e., the method of class analysis, and make a number of thorough investigations." After that, whatever they did, they persevered in taking Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide and went to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to make thorough investigations, thereby gaining the initiative in leadership work. This brought about an ever better situation in revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." The leading members of Ch'iyang hsien took their course of going into realities to investigate conditions as a course of learning things from the masses and continuously drew rich political nourishment from the masses, thereby giving a great impetus to the revolutionization of their thinking.

Last year, a small iron foundry was under construction in this hsien. A leading member of the hsien committee who had supervised industry for many years in the past had put forth beforehand a construction plan requiring an investment of 250,000 yuan. He was well assured that this plan was compatible with the principle of achieving greater, quicker, better and more economical results. But when construction of this foundry started, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants taking part in the construction criticized this plan. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they accomplished the plan with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. For example, in building the water tower, they made use of a hillslope, adopted the indigenous method instead of the foreign method and carried out the plan at the cost of only 2,000 yuan against the original estimate of 70,000 yuan.

In the course of construction of this foundry, this leading member labored together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and got together with them to discuss and revise the plan of construction of the foundry. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants worked with united efforts. They put forth 15 rationalized proposals of relatively great importance. After fighting arduously for some 50 days, they completed the construction of the small iron foundry with only 20 percent of the capital outlay required in the original plan. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: 'Shed the lofty airs and be a pupil of the masses--this is an important guarantee for investigating the conditions well. Only in this way can we appreciate the enthusiasm of the masses for revolution, pool the wisdom of the masses, improve our style of leadership, take the ideas of the masses and go to the masses."

In the course of going deep into realities to investigate conditions, the leading members of this hsien showed different conditions: Most comrades achieved remarkable results in promoting ideological revolutionization and increasing their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, while some others did not achieve great results.

Why? They studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Some people now also go to the factories and the countryside; eventually some of them make gains and some others do not. This involves a question of standpoint or attitude, that is, a question of world outlook." They came to realize that the question of world outlook was the most fundamental question. After that, in the course of investigating conditions, they were more conscious in tightly grasping remolding of their world outlook.

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, an upsurge of reclaiming land from the mountains and building crop fields was stepped up in Kueishan brigade, Lout'i commune. A deputy secretary of the hsien committee went there to investigate the conditions and found many difficulties at first. But he was deeply educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants' revolutionary spirit of reclaiming land from mountains and building crop fields through self-reliance and hard struggle. Bearing this question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's great teachings and went on his own initiative to the masses to fight self and repudiate revisionism. He perseveringly went deep into the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles, maintained close contact with the masses, and conscientiously remolded his world outlook. He achieved better results in grasping revolution and promoting production.

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REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

New Victories Won in Revolution and Production on Industrial Front in Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 16, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, April 15) Since entering the first year of the 4th five-year plan of the national economy, the working class of Shanghai which has glorious revolutionary traditions has firmly implemented the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao himself. In full revolutionary vigor and in the strict scientific spirit, they advance in high spirits and in triumph to further develop the excellent situation in socialist revolution and socialist construction on the industrial front in Shanghai.

In the first quarter this year, the total industrial output in Shanghai municipality has increased by 29 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. The output of such principal industrial products, such as steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, automobiles, tractors, internal-combustion engines, turbogenerators for power stations, bearings, transformers, mono-crystalline silicon, transistors, solid-state circuits, caustic soda, calcium carbide, chemical fertilizer, agricultural insecticide, synthetic ammonia, plastic, synthetic fibers, bicycles, sewing machines, and synthetic detergents, has increased greatly as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. The quality has improved and the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials dropped by a big margin.

Chairman Mao has instructed us that the whole Party must "carry out education on ideology and political lines." Since the beginning of this year, the cadres and the masses on the industrial front in Shanghai have conscientiously read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and made strenuous effort to remold their world outlook. After summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines during the development of industrial production in Shanghai, they learn deeply that politics is an intensive expression of the economy, a political line has decisive influence on economic work and each success achieved on the industrial front in Shanghai is an outcome of the defeat of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After that, they further increase their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They also have realized that: This is the first year in the 4th five-year plan for the development of China's national economy. An old industrial base area in China, Shanghai is shouldering a still more glorious and arduous task. In order to meet with the new situation of development of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, to vigorously support agriculture and to develop the iron and steel industry and the mining industry, the state has given the industrial front in Shanghai many new tasks. In the face of the new contradictions resulted from these new tasks, should we fear hardships or go further to develop the revolutionary spirit of "hard struggle" and "self-reliance,"

to surmount all difficulties and to strive to accomplish our tasks? The industrial front in Shanghai actively carries out the ideological struggle and the struggle between the two lines based on this question.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In seeking victory, those who direct a war cannot over-step the limitations imposed by the objective conditions; within these limitations, however, they can and must play a dynamic role in striving for victory. The stage of action for commanders in a war must be built upon objective possibilities, but on that stage they can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and color, power and grandeur." The cadres and the masses on the industrial front in Shanghai conscientiously study this teaching of Chairman Mao's and take it as a guiding thought to fully exploit the productive potentials and to develop industrial production.

Shanghai Pneumatic Tools Plant specializes in producing the rock driller. It is a small plant with only some 300 workers. Last year, with the help of the state, its output increased by 130 percent as against that of the year before last. This year, the state demands that this plant should double its output as compared with last year. Some of its leading cadres feared hardship when receiving this assignment. Later, inspired by the revolutionary vigor of the workers, they saw that the masses had enormous enthusiasm for socialism and realized that their viewpoint of "seeing things only and not man" reflected their low consciousness in the line struggle. They reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more welfare undertakings for themselves." They fought self and repudiated revisionism, got rid of "fear" and replaced it with "courage," and plucked up their revolutionary spirit. They led all to innovate the equipment, to improve technology and to launch technical innovation with a view to increasing output, improving quality and emancipating manpower. As a result of the efforts by all its workers, this plant increased its output of rock drillers in the first quarter of this year by more than four times as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. This output equalled the annual output of 1966.

The workers of Shanghai Hsinchien Machine Works which manufactures equipment for chemical industry, oil refining, metallurgy and weight lifting have changed the situation of "working slowly at the beginning of the year and working intensively at the year end." On the basis of the record output last year, they have made the tonnage of heavy-duty equipment processed and the total value of industrial output in the first quarter of this year surpassing those in the fourth quarter of last year, creating another record output.

In the face of this year's heavy and complex tasks, the iron and steel workers in Shanghai are filled with the confidence of a sure victory and are determined to make new contributions toward defending Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the first quarter of this year, the total value of industrial output and the total yield of steel and rolled steel of the metallurgical system have surpassed the highest level in the corresponding period of any year in the past. In accordance with the needs of the development of the national economy, they have also added to the list a number of new varieties of such products as aluminum, rolled steel, alloy, non-ferrous metals and rare metals.

In order to accomplish this year's complex and heavy tasks, should we carry out capital construction on a big scale, or should we devote efforts chiefly to exploiting the productive potentials of the existing enterprises? This is another important aspect of the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines on the industrial front in Shanghai. Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers in Shanghai have made greater efforts to criticize the erroneous idea that new factory buildings and additional equipment are needed in order to increase production. They have come to realize that this shows that the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not been totally eliminated. They sum up the experience of developing industrial production in Shanghai and come to the conclusion that to make full use of the original industrial basis and to fully exploit the productive potentials of the existing enterprises is an important way to increase production. Therefore, they do not build a new factory if the problem can be solved by means of expanding an existing factory; they do not expand a factory if the problem can be solved by adopting some technical measures; they do not waste money if production can be increased without spending any more money and they strive to "do more work with less money." In this way, it is possible not only to generate productive forces very quickly but also to turn out greater quantities of products with a smaller investment, at a high speed and at a low cost.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We cannot distinguish between things until we have compared them." The broad masses of workers in Shanghai have realized that there is always difference in the development of production between different factories, between different lines of trade and between different localities and it is possible to see where the potentials lie after finding out the difference through comparison. For this reason, "three-comparison" activities have been carried out extensively on the industrial front in Shanghai this year, that is, the product of a factory is compared with the advanced level within the same line of trade, with the advanced level in other localities and with the advanced level in the international sphere. Through these "three comparisons," the workers vigorously break their conservative ideas of moving in a rut and standing still and their arrogance and complacency and strive to catch up with and surpass the advanced levels at home and in the international sphere.

After comparing their products with the advanced products at home and elsewhere and with the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, factories in Shanghai engaged in light industrial production including textiles and

chemicals, have detected the shortcomings in their work and immediately take effective measures to improve their products. In the first quarter of this year, the lines of manufacture in woolen textiles, bed sheets, and printing and dyeing have turned out over 1,000 varieties of new products of new patterns, which are up to or above the advanced level and are welcomed by the consumers at home and abroad.

With regard to the few units which lag behind, the relevant leading industrial departments in Shanghai go deep to arouse the masses to uncover contradictions, induce a revolutionary change and help these backward units to quickly catch up with the advanced level.

Practice on the industrial front in Shanghai shows that to fully display the superiority of the socialist system, to break through the barriers between different lines of trade and different divisions of labor and to constitute socialist mass coordination in an organized manner, in a planned way and under good leadership is an effective method of further raising the level of production. Through this coordination, it is possible not only to increase the number of varieties of products but also to induce a qualitative change. Many things which formerly took a comparatively long period of time to achieve can now be achieved in a shorter period of time through constitution of socialist mass coordination. For the purpose of increasing the output of such products as heavy-duty trucks, equipment for chemical fertilizer factories, mining equipment and metallurgical equipment by a big margin, Shanghai has this year broken down the barriers between different factories and between lines of trade, adopted the method of "concentrating forces to make the main parts, specifying some spots to make machine parts, and expanding these spots for making spare parts," and organized a few dozen and even a few hundred factories to carry out socialist coordination. Upon receiving their tasks of coordination, many factories self-reliantly manufacture some special equipment of high efficiency, thereby raising the level of production to a new height.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." Since the turn of this year, the leading industrial departments in Shanghai municipality, obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao's and after making innumerable investigations, has summed up more than ten methods, which have been proven effective, of exploiting the internal potentials of an enterprise, such as cleaning the warehouses, taking inventry, repairing old articles, making use of rejects, innovating products, improving equipment, carrying out technological innovation, practicing economy, using substitutes, making multi-purpose use of things, simultaneously carrying out production in many fields with emphasis on one of them, training workers capable of doing many kinds of work while being skilled in one. While universally popularizing this experience to various lines of trade in the whole municipality, they pay attention to continuously summing up new experience. They are determined to make more

strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way, to understand and master better the objective laws of the class struggle and the struggle for production, to go further to create more distinguished results, so as to enable Shanghai, an old industrial base area, to make still greater contributions to the state during the 4th five-year plan for developing the national economy.

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PLA

PLA Ranch Carries Out Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 22, 1971)

a chinese people's liberation army ranch on an arid, cold grassland 2,500 metres above sea level north of the chilien mountains in kansu province, northwest china, has firmly carried out the great leader chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive. in addition to fulfilling its tasks of breeding horses, this ranch of the p.l.a. general logistics department has produced enough grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables to meet its own needs. it also runs small factories to produce equipment, simple farm tools and medicines. it is making contributions to china's socialist construction.

the weather in the area is changeable and there are only 70 to 90 frost-free days a year. grain, oil and vegetables were not previously grown.

the ranch depended on other places for daily necessities and building materials before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this created difficulties in developing livestock breeding. the brilliant "may 7" directive issued in 1966 by the great leader chairman mao encouraged them. chairman mao points out in the directive: "the people's liberation army should be a great school. in this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values." the masses studied this great teaching time and again. they strongly criticized the crimes of the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi, peng teh-huai, lo jui-ching and company in sabotaging their efforts in developing agriculture and side-line production. this helped the cadres and the workers of the ranch understand that chairman mao's "may 7" directive is the orientation for the revolutionization and raising the militancy of the army. while breeding more horses and mules, they were determined to expand agriculture, run small factories and diversify the economy so as to temper themselves into revolutionary fighters who take part in both industry and agriculture and also engage in civilian and military work.

in carrying out chairman mao's "may 7" directive, all the companies did both farming and livestock breeding. in the busy farming season the livestock breeders help those doing farm work and in winter when the livestock breeding needs more people, the farm workers help. thus both promote each other instead of interfering with each other. the sixth company reclaimed a large tracts of waste land around the barracks and planted them to wheat, rapeseed, barley and forage crops for the animals. the animals provide manure for growing crops. thus both farm work and livestock breeding are successful. the first company had to bring in 250 tons of fodder plus more than 1,000 tons of forage when it engaged solely in horse breeding. it not only has enough forage and fodder for its herds but a surplus of 200 tons of fodder and 550 tons of forage to send elsewhere the first year it began farming. to improve its farming and livestock breeding, the company dug a 29 kilometre-long and 4 metre-deep canal last winter when the temperature went down to 30

degrees centigrade below zero. this not only ensures drinking water but irrigates 330 hectares of farmland.

following chairman mao's teaching: "in order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity", the ranch mobilized the wives of the staff members to take part in production. more than twenty women took the lead in organizing a production team to start a lime works on a mountain in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they overcame many difficulties in digging limestone and have produced more than 2,000 tons of lime for the state. encouraged by this team, all the housewives stepped out their homes to help out. a women's team of the sixth company, over thirty in all, ran a brick works to meet the ranch's construction needs. eight wives of office workers ran a pharmaceutical workshop and trial-produced eighteen kinds of chinese and herbal medicine by simple methods and poor equipment. this helps prevent and cure diseases of the horses and mules.

the profound changes in the army ranch are due to its persistent work in educating the people with mao tsetung thought. all the staff members and their family members in this great school study politics and military affairs, raise their educational level and also criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie and engage in production. a new generation is rapidly maturing. holding whips, they can raise horses, picking up hammers, they can work, guns in hand, they can fight; and when taking up pens, they can criticize the bourgeoisie. production has risen rapidly. the number of horses and mules in 1970 was 40 per cent more than in 1966 and 5.7 times as many animals were sent out as in 1966.

OIL REFINERIES

Materialist Dialectics Guides Shanghai Oil Refinery Workers in Better Use of Production Potential

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 22, 1971)

the cadres and workers of the shanghai oil refinery plant study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way to eliminate idealism and metaphysics from their thinking and are using materialist dialectics to guide them in making better use of the production potential. this large multiple petroleum refinery plant was set up in 1950 on the basis of a few storehouses with some oil tanks left over from the old society. now the refining capacity is four times that in 1966 and fifty times that when the plant was set up. but the technical transformation cost only the equivalent of a month's profits delivered to the state. the variety of oil products is double that of four years ago.

the plant began technical transformation during the great proletarian cultural revolution when the rapid expansion of oil and petro-chemical production required more refining capacity. the workers, who have the interests of the whole at heart, proposed to improve the existing equipment. some people thought that the machinery was being used to the full and the capacity had reached the maximum. to increase production, more equipment would have to be added or new plants built.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." having studied this teaching of chairman mao's, the workers realized that the objections raised were ideas of stagnation and inertia. they pointed out that the machinery in use was based on earlier experience and at the time might have been advanced. but as technique is improved, old things become obsolete in certain respects.

an example is the normal pressure distillation device which was considered set device. but when the workers made innovations on it and auxiliary equipment in 1958, the production capacity was raised by at least 40 per cent. and in 1967 the workers and a scientific research unit made further experiments and made additional innovations. this raised the capacity by 50 per cent. more new techniques adopted in 1969 and 1970 tapped its potential further and the capacity rose two-thirds over the 1967 level.

the normal pressure distillation device is the first operation of the whole process. its increased capacity threw the rest of the plant into imbalance because the following operations could not keep up with it. this touched off a new debate around the question of whether to make the rest catch up to establish a new balance or to keep the first process back and create a passive balance. the workers saw this as another expression of the struggle between the two lines in industry.

the workers were indignant when they recalled how the plant's production had stagnated from 1962 to 1966 as a result of the influence of the theory of keeping a passive balance, which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company peddled. they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and were determined to make technical innovations so that a new active balance at a higher level of production would be created.

the workers in the vacuum distillation section adopted new techniques and improved the level while the boiler workers began to remake the boilers to raise the steam pressure to meet needs.

in the course of the technical transformation, the workers studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "we must see to it that all our cadres and all our people constantly bear in mind that ours is a big socialist country but an economically backward and poor one, and that this is a very great contradiction. to make china rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." this made them determined to encourage mass initiative and improve old equipment and material to save more money for the state. they decided to rebuild an old viscosity breaking device into a normal pressure distillation unit. in undertaking this project, the workers learned while doing and soon mastered welding and other skills, solving many knotty technical problems. they also turned the used equipment and material out of the warehouses, and with a strict scientific attitude, overhauled them for re-use. over 70 per cent of the equipment and material needed for the project were old. this alone saved a large sum for the state. the project was completed in three months of hard work. compared with a completely new project of the same scale, the construction time was cut by three-fourths and cost by two-thirds.

INDUSTRY

North China City Uses Industrial Waste to Produce Cement

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 22, 1971)

Tientsin is using industrial waste to make cement. More than 40 small cement factories have been set up since the second half of last year. They have already produced 20,000 tons of cement of various types and specifications for the city's capital construction.

This important north China industrial city has a large amount of industrial waste every day. Multiple use was not made of it before, due to the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The workers criticized this in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They studied Chairman Mao's teachings on multiple utilization and were determined to make use of the waste. They conducted investigations which showed that iron and steel slag, calcium carbide slag and six other kinds of industrial waste could be used for producing cement. They set about building cement factories.

The workers worked in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to improve existing equipment, repair old apparatus and make new machinery. By finding their own methods, the workers of a cement factory in the city's Tangku district made 80 per cent of the equipment, including a ball grinder. After three months of hard work, the project was completed. It has an annual output of 7,000 tons. The factory uses waste from a soda plant and turns out fairly high quality cement.

The Tientsin chemical works producing polyvinyl chloride had heaps of waste that damaged farmland and polluted the environment. Last year the revolutionary committee of the chemical works assigned three veteran workers and the wives of fifty workers to set up a cement factory.

With indigenous methods and working hard, they made many pieces of equipment and constructed a cement kiln. After more than forty experiments, they succeeded in making high quality cement from the chemical waste. They produce cement for other plants as well as for the needs of the chemical works.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Tourist Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1971)

kristofor kobuzi, leader, and drita spiro, member, of the albanian alb tourist delegation, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned comrades ti wen-wei, li tien-ching, chang yu, wang hsiao-yi and hsu chung-ching.

kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and neco konomi, attache, of the albanian embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 22, 1971)

the english table tennis delegation led by charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, left for tientsin by train this morning after concluding a friendly visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived here from peking by air on april 18.

it was honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation on the evening of april 20.

proposing a toast, yang hsin-ya, a leading member of the host organization, said: on behalf of the shanghai sports circles, i congratulate the english table tennis delegation on its achievements at the 31st world table tennis championships. i hope that the delegation's current visit will promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and england.

in the name of all members of the english table tennis delegation, charles murton wyles extended heart-felt thanks to their chinese hosts for the warm and friendly reception. he looked forward to the further growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of england and china.

the english players had two friendly matches in shanghai with local players on april 19 and 21.

the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation held a pre-match ceremony on the evening of april 19 welcoming the englisn table tennis delegation. ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others attended the ceremony and watched the friendly match that evening.

the friendship and excellent skill demonstrated by the chinese and english players in the two matches drew repeated applause from the spectators.

the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai table tennis ball factory, a people's commune and a workers' housing estate as well as homes of workers and commune members. the guests attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and went sightseeing.

the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including yang hsin-ya and chang chen-ya, as well as local table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Presents Credentials to President of Italian Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1971)

shen ping, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the italian republic, presented his credentials on april 20 to giuseppe saragat, president of the italian republic, according to a rome report.

president giuseppe saragat had a friendly talk with ambassador shen ping.

ambassador shen ping arrived in rome on april 19 by air.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Tokyo from Sapporo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 22, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here by plane today after a friendly visit to hokkaido.

they were welcomed at the airport by dozens of japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents. japanese friend kinkazu saionji and japanese players who accompanied the delegation on the visit also arrived here by the same plane.

during its visit in hokkaido, the chinese and japanese players held friendly matches in sapporo nakajima sport centre yesterday afternoon which won warm applause from over 3,000 spectators. women players fielded by the japanese side were: yukiko kawamorita, emiko oda, yukie ozeki, toshiko kowada,

fukayuki ito and asami sasaki; men players were: shigeo ito, yukio shibata, nobuniko nasegawa, mitsuru kono, keitaro tanaka, fuminori watabe, toshiaki furukawa and nobuyuki kanata. women players fielded by the chinese side were: hu yu-lan, cheng huai-ying, lin mei-chun, chang li, feng meng-ya, lin hui-ching, hsu chien-chin, li li and yu hsiu-ping; men players were: liao wen-yuan, wang wen-jung, chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting, wang wen-hua and yu chang-chun.

the spectators warmly applauded the chinese and japanese players who displayed friendly sentiments for each other during the matches.

the hokkaido table tennis union gave a reception in sapporo yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese table tennis delegation.

kosaku shinoda, president of the hokkaido table tennis union, and masanao ozaki, deputy director of the hokkaido branch of the "asani shimbun", spoke at the reception to express their welcome.

fu chih-hang, deputy head of the chinese table tennis delegation, in his speech expressed thanks for the enthusiastic reception given by the friends in hokkaido area.

the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

on the morning of april 20, the chinese delegation visited naganuma village in the vicinity of sapporo. on april 19 and 20, some members of the delegation had a gathering with students in hokkaido.

CHINA AND LAOS

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, and Give Banquet in Honor of Laotian Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, held talks with kaysone phomvihan, leader of the delegation of the laotian patriotic front and vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere this afternoon. they gave a banquet in honour of the laotian comrades-in-arms.

taking part in the talks on the laotian side were members of the delegation: sanan souttnichack and maysouk, members of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and thong savath kay kham phi thoune, deputy director of the general office of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned nan nien-tung, shan chien, wang an-chu, nan tsung-cheng, yuan hua-ping and hsiao huang as well as comrade cheng kuo-tsai.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Agro-Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1971)

a korean agro-technical delegation led by li jong su, director of the seed bureau of the agricultural commission of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived here by train today on a visit to china.

welcoming the delegation at the railway station were leading members of the departments concerned, including chin feng-chu, chou mi and wang pin.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND US

China's 491st Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island and tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province on five occasions between 06:48 hours and 06:54 hours, between 10:05 hours and 10:30 hours, between 11:06 hours and 11:18 hours, between 14:08 hours and 14:23 hours and between 18:53 hours and 19:06 hours on april 22.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to the military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 491st serious warning.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 4, 1971 No. 4890

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Master the Standpoints, Viewpoints and Methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Through earnest study and assiduous remolding of world outlook, members of the Party committee of a certain Lanchow PLA unit have increased their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 22, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, April 21) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Read and study seriously to master Marxism," members of the Party committee of a certain PLA Lanchow unit have devoted vigorous efforts in the course of serious reading to the study of the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and acquired a deeper understanding of the spiritual essence of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have increased their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthened their initiative in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Members of the Party committee of this unit have consistently paid attention to the study of revolutionary theory. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, they studied even more seriously Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works. To make a better job of study, the Party committee urged everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to study Marxist-Leninist theories with specific objects in mind and combine them with the actual movement of the Chinese revolution and turn to them for standpoints, viewpoints and methods in solving the theoretical and strategic problems in the Chinese revolution." This made everyone understand clearly that to study Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must direct vigorous efforts to the study of the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In studying the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "The State and Revolution" and other Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" and other works, a standing committee member of the Party committee got a firm grasp of Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought concerning classes and class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship and pondered over them seriously in the light of reality. In the process, he acquired a deep understanding of the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of the great teacher of proletarian revolution in observing, analyzing and solving problems. Very satisfactory results in study were achieved by him.

In the light of his personal experience in "three-support and two-military" work, another standing committee member of the Party committee studied Marx's "Civil War of France," Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and Chairman Mao's "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" and acquired therefrom the proletarian stand toward the revolutionary mass movement of the teacher of proletarian revolution. He thus received a profound education. In every way he consciously took Marxism-Leninsim and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guideline, put trust in and reliance on the masses and showed respect for the masses' inventive spirit. He did his job better and better.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and revolution. Destruction calls for reasoning things out and reasoning means construction. With destruction in the lead, there will be construction." In the course of study, members of the Party committee of this PLA unit have come to understand the critical and revolutionary nature of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by developing the revolutionary militant spirit of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a penetrating criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism can we continuously raise our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and maintain a firm proletarian standpoint.

In conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching, "An important task on our present ideological front is to unfold criticism against revisionism," they have applied the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a penetrating criticism of various counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities pushed by political swindlers Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind. In the course of criticism, they have heightened further their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuous revolution.

In the course of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, members of the Party committee of the PLA Lanchow units have paid great attention to combining serious reading with hard practice and repeated the process of study again and again in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. They have continuously enhanced their understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and more consciously taken revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice.

Early this year, the New Year joint editorial of two newspapers and one magazine of the Center contained the great leader Chairman Mao's directive on "conducting ideological and political line education" in the whole Party. At that time, the army unit was undergoing training in camping. To have a deeper understanding of such an extremely important directive from Chairman Mao, the standing committee of the Party committee seriously studied the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and Chairman Mao's teachings on line education. They further strengthened their concept of class struggle and two-line struggle and acquired a deeper understanding of the great significance of the directive on "conducting ideological and political education" in the whole Party made by Chairman Mao. Then the Party committee made two standing committee members lead a work group to three companies in succession to join cadres and fighters in penetrating into the midst of factories and villages in the garrison area to make social investigations. Members of the work group personally participated in the practice of ideological and political line education and summed up experiences about starting with class education in the conduct of line education. This helped considerably toward guiding the army unit in conducting ideological and political line education.

Members of the Party committee of this army unit have taken the process of applying standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as one for remolding the world outlook.

A standing committee member of the Party committee was originally a veteran fighter of the 359th brigade. Last year, the Party committee put him in charge of a surveying job about a production base of the army unit. He thought that his having handled a big production job in Nanniwan in former years coupled with his many years' experience in directing army production should stand him in good stead in the fulfillment of the task. For its interference with river harnessing, his program for a river basin in a certain area chosen in his first survey was turned down. The program for another area surveyed put forward by him was also rejected because it involved requisitioning of some land of the masses. Why should he have failed in a job which he was so sure of fulfilling successfully?

With this problem in mind, he devoted himself to studying and coming to realize that the main cause of the rejection of his two programs was his not having taken the masses' interests into over-all consideration. Therefore, in making the third survey for a production base in another area, he took into consideration not only the army unit's needs but also the interests of the masses. After repeated investigations and surveys, he worked out a new program which satisfied all sides--the army unit, the masses and the upper levels.

This case made him realize deeply that to study and apply well the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must transform the world outlook. Only by continuously studying revolutionary theory and assiduously transforming the world outlook can we get a real grasp of the standpoints, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and make a good job of our work and consciously forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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LITERATURE

Renegade Philosophy, Literature and Art of National Betrayal

- Criticism against several representative works of "national defense literature"

by

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The war of resistance against Japan led by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party was an important integral part of the anti-fascist war of the world. It was a just war in which a semi-colonial, semi-feudal weak country fought against and beat an imperialist power. It was the first of the innumerable anti-imperialist wars fought by the Chinese people in the past hundred years in which a complete victory was won.

At that time, "In the face of the Japanese aggressors, the first and foremost big question that has always been bothering the Chinese nation is the question of war or no war. In the period between 'September 18' and the Lukouch'iao Incident, this question was gravely debated. 'Make war and live, not make war and die'--that has been the conclusion of all patriotic parties and groups and patriotic people. 'Make war and die, not make war and live'--that has been the conclusion of all capitulationists." The Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its leader was the bulwark of those who favored war, while the Kuomintang reactionaries represented by Chiang Kai-shek were the headquarters of those who favored peace. The country could be saved only by resisting the Japanese; to advocate peace was to advocate capitulation. Where would China go? A violent struggle went on between the two factions.

The kind of wind that blows in the political realm whips up the same kind of waves in the sphere of literature and art. Serving as the advance guard in pushing the Rightist opportunit line of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i in those years and in compliance with the wishes of the Kuomintang reactionaries, Chou Yang cried, "The slogan of national defense literature should be the object of all creative activity. It must call upon all writers to produce works of national defense." "The theme of national defense should be the most central theme of the works of all writers who are not traitors."

While Lu Hsün, in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, put forward the proletarian slogan of "Mass literature of national revolutionary war" and picked to pieces the "national defense literature" peddled by Chou Yang and his gang, pseudo-Marxists and political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i came out in great hurry to show

support for Chou Yang and company, saying that the slogan of "national defense literature" could not be "refuted" and that it was not only "a mark of the relations between writers, but also a mark of the principles of literary works in general." They also declared that with regard to "their 'national defense' works, writers have their freedom and their own stand in choosing 'how to write' and 'what to write,'" that this freedom was "unrestricted," and that any attempt to "restrict" it would mean "sectarianism." It was at the instance of these false Marxist political swindlers that "works" of numerous descriptions under the trade mark of "national defense" were produced one after another.

Lenin pointed out: "If it is impossible to see at once which political bloc or social group, force, or persons are defending certain proposals, measures, etc., then the question 'Who will benefit?' should be asked."

If we want to know what sort of stuff the "national defense literature" was which Chou Yang and his gang peddled, it is only necessary to glance through some of the representative works of "national defense literature"--Sai Chin Hua, Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng, Under the Eaves in Shanghai, and Lukouch'iao--which the "Quartet" produced immediately before and after the Lukouch'iao Incident, and it is at once apparent "who will benefit" by them with regard to the most fundamental question, "War or no war."

Black Specimen of "Kowtow" Diplomacy

In his representative black essay, "Literature at the Present Stage," Chou Yang said with great satisfaction, "Most of the historical subjects are still in an unexplored state. Since the Opium War, there have been innumerable heroic events of victory and failure of the Chinese nation and innumerable national heroes who remain unsung. This rich source of past subject matter gives historical breadth to the themes of national defense literature. National revolution has not only its present and future, but also its past. We must draw salutary lessons to the national revolution from a re-appraisal of the past. The continuing effort in this direction of Hsia Yen, author of Sai Chin Hua, has opened a new field for national defense drama."

As a matter of fact, the "most central theme of this work (Sai Chin Hua)" was none other than praise for the pro-Japanese peace-seeking line pushed by the Kuomintang and curses for the anti-Japanese armed forces led by the Communist Party, by means of satirizing the present with incidents of the past.

Who was Sai Chin-hua? She was the "wife of a former ambassador of the Manchu Empire to Germany," "proprietress of a southern brothel in Peking," and a mistress of Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the 8-nation allied forces. Such a feudal demon, traitoress and whore, once "re-appraised" by Hsia Yen, immediately ascended to Heaven and became "Queen of the Nine Heavens, Patroness of the Nation."

Having taken Peking, Waldersee had no more provisions for his armies. He asked Sai Chin-hua to procure some. Sai Chin-hua told him that if his soldiers refrained from killing people at random, traders would come

out to do business again "and then you wouldn't have to worry about provisions any more." That in fact was an advice to the chief of the 8-nation allied forces: If you want to stay in China, the important thing to do is to buy some more souls and not to kill some more people. However, when "re-appraised" by Hsia Yen, it became "words that saved the lives of thousands of people."

Waldersee demanded, as one of the conditions for peace, the head of the Empress Dowager as an offering to the German minister K'o-lin-te, who had been killed in the course of the invasion of China. Sai Chin-hua, asked by Li Hung-chang to conduct negotiations with the foreigners, suggested that it would be "far more significant" if the condition was changed to one requiring the "building of the biggest memorial arch in China" at the spot where K'o-lin-te met his death. That in effect was another suggestion to the foreign aggressors: If you want to partition China, the important thing is not to "impose penalty" on the Empress Dowager, but to destroy the nationalistic feeling of the Chinese nation. But once "re-appraised" by Hsia Yen, this became "a great service to China."

But who were those who stood at the opposite side of this "Queen of the Nine Heavens, Patroness of the Nation"? None other than the I-huo T'uan! By means of this "unique craft," Hsia Yen on the one hand described how the I-huo T'uan "burnt churches," "killed Christians," and "robbed the refugees," thus "bringing blows on themselves from foreign troops," and on the other hand told how Sai Chin-hua placated the "foreign troops," brought relief to the "refugees," promoted "peace negotiations," and saved the nation from collapse. On the one hand he vilified the I-huo T'uan through the mouth of the refugees, saying that the I-huo T'uan were "despicable dogs" who "talked about killing foreigners" but actually "only killed Chinese women and children." On the other hand he extolled Sai Chin-hua through the mouth of high officials and noble guests, declaring that she was "a hero among women," a "Goddess of Mercy" who brought succor to the miserable and the suffering," and "the best diplomat of China."

Not satisfied with that, Hsia Yen openly declared in a letter to the producers of the play that the I-huo T'uan were "boxer bandits" who "knew nothing about strategy," and who "caused opposition from the people in the country and externally invited an attack by the 8-nation allied forces," and that as "Sai Chin-hua still retained more or less human nature..., I would not disguise my sympathy for the heroine." Through one character in his play, Hsia Yen said, "A knave knows only how to kowtow to his foreign master." As a matter of fact, Sai Chin Hua is a play that "kowtows to the foreign master" and Hsia Yen himself is only a knave who knows only how to kowtow. If he is not such a knave, how could he have cursed the armed revolution of the I-huo T'uan, maintained such indifference to the aggressive barking of the 8-nation allied forces, and extolled so extravagantly the kowtow diplomacy of Sai Chin-hua?

Hsia Yen vilified the I-huo T'uan war, extolled Sai Chin-hua's diplomacy, and unabashedly played up "the culpability of revolution," "the justifiability of aggression" and "the merit of national betrayal" in such

a way because, as he himself had admitted, he wanted "mainly to make propaganda and state some of his political views under the political circumstances of the time."

The play was published in the spring of 1936. In the preceding winter there occurred the "East Hopei Incident" and the negotiations on the basis of the "three principles of Hirota." The so-called "three principles of Hirota" were the "three principles on China" put forward by Hirota, then foreign minister of Japan. They were: (1) China should repress all anti-Japanese activities; (2) Sino-Japanese-"Manchukuo" economic cooperation should be established; (3) China and Japan should jointly fight against communism. The negotiations ended with Chiang Kai-shek accepting in toto the anti-Communist, anti-people three principles that gave power to the enemy and humiliated the nation.

Not long after that, our great teacher Chairman Mao made an epoch-making report, "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism," at a conference of Party activists held in Wayaopao. Chairman Mao pointed out profoundly: "Now they want to convert the whole of China from a semi-colony shared by several imperialist powers into a colony monopolized by Japan. The recent Eastern Hopei Incident and diplomatic talks are clear indications of this trend of events which threatens the survival of the whole Chinese people. This faces all classes and political groups in China with the question of what to do. Resist? Surrender? Or vacillate between the two?" The report wisely put forward the importance and possibility of the forming of an anti-Japanese national united front. It pointed out with emphasis the decisive leadership role of the Chinese Communist Party and the Worker-Peasant Red Army in the united front and systematically formulated correct political tactics for winning victory in the war against Japan.

While the whole Party was studying in depth this brilliant political report of Chairman Mao and condemning with one voice Chiang Kai-shek's "pro-Japanese, anti-Communist" policy, Hsia Yen, who wore the cloak of a Communist Party member, produced such a historical play to give expression to his "view on politics." In reality, he wanted his "readers (audience)" to "associate" the 8-nation allied forces with the Japanese aggressor "effortlessly," to "associate" the I-huo T'uan war with the anti-Japanese armed forces of the Communist Party, and to "associate" Sai Chin-hua's diplomacy with Chiang Kai-shek's pro-Japanese policy. He then drew from the play the "moral" that "war must lead to extinction, but peace must lead to survival" in reply to "the question of what to do" posed by Chairman Mao in his report, directly singing the praise of such diplomatic talks as the one on "the three principles of Hirota." If Hsia Yen was not a complete lackey to imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, could he have sung such a contrary tune to Chairman Mao's line of national salvation through resistance to Japan? Could he have sung a duet with Chiang Kai-shek on his pro-Japanese line of national betrayal?

But sophistry cannot change history, nor can lies cover up facts. Imperialism is imperialism because it cannot survive without brute force and predation. When imperialists cannot get their desired ends by "peaceful"

means, they will start a war, though they may continue to hum a tune of "peace" that lulls people to sleep. The only way by which oppressed nations and oppressed peoples can stand freely in the community of nations of the world is not to be afraid of the threats of imperialism and its running dogs, not to believe their "good words," and insist resolutely and unwaveringly on making war so as to solve problems by revolutionary war. The unrealistic view that imperialism and its running dogs are reasonable, can be awakened, and may make concessions is purely the view of a vengeful ghost trying to bait the fish and cook it, and therefore must be resolutely spurned. Although the I-huo T'uan war ended in defeat, it nevertheless shattered the dream of the imperialist powers to partition China and laid the foundation for the great victory of the Chinese people 50 years afterward.

Even Waldersee himself had to say to Kaiser William of Germany at the time: "Of course Your Majesty has always a general idea of the 'partitioning of China,' but 'it should not be forgotten' that 'China has not yet completely lost her warlike spirit,' which might be seen in the recent 'Boxer Movement'"; "None of the European and American countries and Japan have the brain power and armed strength to rule this one quarter of the world's human population," and "so the suggestion of partitioning is an inferior one."

So the imperialists had always had the idea of "partitioning of China" and the idea was not induced by the I-huo T'uan. Also, what they were afraid of was not Sai Chin-hua's "broom tail," but the "warlike spirit" of the "Boxer Movement." Of course, this "warlike spirit" is none other than the Chinese people's spirit of revolutionary struggle which enables them "to dare to fight with and vanquish malignant devils and not to yield a fraction of an inch of ground to the tyrant." However, Chou Yang and his gang vigorously vilified this spirit while calling traitoress and whore Sai Chin-hua a "national hero" and asking people to "learn" from her, i.e., to follow the road she took. In point of treachery and danger to the nation, Chou Yang and gang are certainly no less serious than the overt enemy!

Echoing Worm of Escapist Line

Japanese imperialism did not lay down the butcher's knife because of the tail-wagging and whining of the Kuomintang. Instead, it suddenly started the Lukouch'iao Incident behind the smokescreen of "Sino-Japanese amity," in an attempt to annex the whole of China. The anti-Communist, traitorous Kuomintang, adopting a policy of non-resistance, compromised with the enemy and retreated everywhere, making a present to the Japanese aggressor of the beautiful rivers and mountains of the motherland. Meanwhile, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, maintaining that only "the Kuomintang and the Three Principles of the People can be the banner of the anti-Japanese united front," directed a number of renegades in Kuomintang prisons to write "anti-Communist declarations," explaining that by "making false confessions," they could "come out from the prisons to work." This was organizational preparation for his pushing of a Rightist capitulationist line.

One renegade would shelter another, and a lackey would serve his master faithfully. In accordance with the political needs of the Chiang bandit clique, Yang Han-sheng, who wrote an "anti-Communist declaration" after his capture by the Kuomintang and then became a Kuomintang agent, dug up the political corpse of renegade Liu Hsiu-ch'eng and painstakingly made a "national defense drama" out of it. That was The Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng, which Chou Yang said was "a very good play with an atmosphere of the times."

The Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng prettified the renegade and turned him into a hero, disguised the capitulationist line as a correct line, and eneregetically whitewashed defeatism and escapism. The play laid emphasis on "death." It blamed "defense" for death, the purpose being to praise "running away." That was why Yang Han-sheng always elaborated the theme of "defense means sure death." "Death" was the main theme, everything hinged on "defense means sure death," the story ended with "death" as a result of "defense," and the tragic atmosphere of "death means sure death" shrouded the whole play.

As soon as Li Hsiu-ch'eng entered the stage in the original play, Yang Han-sheng represented this shameful renegade from various angles as "the pillar that supports the Heavenly Kingdom," letting him speak to the audience grievously about the deep difference that divided him and Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, the leader of the peasant revolution: "I said, 'To run away is a way to life, to defend the position is the way to death.' But he said perversely, 'To run away is the way to death, it is keeping up defense that is really the way to life.' I said, 'To run away is a superior tactic, to keep up defense is an inferior tactic.' But he said perversely, 'To run away is an inferior tactic, it is keeping up defense that is really a superior tactic.' What can I do?"

While Li Hsiu-ch'eng hesitated, the "Heavenly hosts" headed by Liu Han-kuang arrived, and so did the common people headed by Mother Liu. They knelt together before Li Hsiu-ch'eng, begging him to "stay and help defend the Heavenly capital" and immediately direct them to "destroy Tseng's demons outside the city gates." This compelled Li Hsiu-ch'eng to "regard an inferior tactic as a superior one" and "take the road to death for a road to life." Immediately afterward, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan died from eating "manna," Liu Han-kuang was killed in a sortie outside the city, and the hoary-haired Mother Liu was demented at the death of her grandson. Not long after that, "the demoniacal soldiers stormed the city, putting all--men and women, old and young alike--to the sword." "The noise of wailing filled the streets and shook the earth. Ch'in Huai River was jammed full of dead bodies." "The Heavenly capital was no more....and T'ai-p'ing Heavenly Kingdom would soon follow."

Before he was beheaded by his captors, Li Hsiu-ch'eng asked them for three cups of wine, which he poured on the ground one by one as offering to the spirits of the Princes of the Heavenly Kingdom and the tens of thousands of revolutionary fighters who had courageously laid down their lives. One act followed another in the tragedy. One tragic scene followed another. All this was meant to illustrate the policy, "War will surely lead to defeat, and defeat will mean extinction" and "To run away is a superior tactic."

In 1962 Yang Han-sheng renamed Death of Liu Hsiu-ch'eng, calling it merely Li Hsiu-ch'eng. "Death," the main theme, was deleted. He also added a scene showing Li Hsiu-ch'eng attacking Sung-chiang. This newly written scene was put in the first act of the play, so as to "reduce the defects in the original play." The hero then appeared not as a personification of the escapist line, but a "strategist" who carried out a correct line and who advanced when it was proper to advance and retreated when it was proper to retreat. It was really a case of "there are no 300 taels of silver here." It was intended to cover up the fact but resulted only in making it all the more glaring.

Praise for escapism will necessarily mean praise for renegades and traitors but curses for revolutionary leaders and patriots. Under the pen of Yang Han-sheng, light became darkness and vice versa. Li Hsiu-ch'eng, whose love for life and fear of death made him surrender to the enemy, became a revolutionary hero who was "full of wisdom and resources" and "eternally loyal"; whereas Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, the leader of the peasant uprising who persevered in making revolution unyieldingly to the last, was a criminal of history who was inane and stubborn and who brought disaster to the people and the country. Huang Kung-chün, who went stealthily to the enemy camp in quest of a humiliating "peace," became a national hero who "wanted to wash away the odor that had stuck to the Chinese nation for more than two hundred years"; whereas Liu Han-kuang, who died for his country at the head of his men, was a fool who brought losses to his army and who burned himself by playing with fire. Lin Fu-hsiang, who faithfully served the feudal rulers and risked his life for them, became a "true gentleman" who "remembered the good done to him and repaid it"; whereas Hung Jen-hsüan, who defied death and would not yield and whose spirit would live on forever, was a schemer who manufactured "poisoned-arrow-like" rumors. The captured Hunanese soldiers--an armed force of the landlords--became "just, righteous" heroes; whereas the peasants' revolutionary army--fighters of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo who defended the city--were stupid scoundrels who talked in a strange way all the time and whose thoughts were with their wives. In short, The Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng is a black monument erected on the mass graves of renegades and traitors of all shapes and types.

Chou Yang and company openly declared at one time that they wrote historical plays because they wanted to "stuff contemporary material into the body of history" and because they "hoped, by 'making allusions' and 'abusing the huai tree while pointing at the mulberry tree,' to 'satirize' real people." Their works show that they were telling the truth. At about the time of the publication of The Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng, the Chiang bandit clique was abandoning Peiping, Tientsin, Chahar, and Suiyuan. Not long afterward, Shanghai and Nanking both fell.

Commenting on this, Chairman Mao pointed out profoundly: "Promotion of the spirit and action in war of courageous sacrifice and marching forward is absolutely necessary under a correct operational plan, and is inseparable from a protracted war and ultimate victory." "And the doctrine of running away is in direct support of the theory of national extinction."

"Making allusions," The Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng "stuffs into the body of history" the traitor's theory of Chiang Kai-shek, "Never abandon peace when there is still hope for peace; never speak lightly of sacrifice when it is not yet the final choice left," in the form of the "peace" favored by Hung Kung-chün and the "running away" favored by Li Hsiu-ch'eng. The story of Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's insistence on defending the Heavenly capital, which was blamed for the fall of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, was used in oblique reference to the anti-Japanese national salvation line firmly upheld by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, in an attempt to shake the revolutionary confidence of "the real life people" that "war means survival, and no-war means extinction" and to break the strong fighting will of the anti-Japanese military and civilian population.

So as soon as the play made its debut it was extolled by the Kuomintang. Bandit chief Chiang Kai-shek even personally went to the theater to see this masterpiece that was so "loyal to the Party and the State." The reason was that the play extolled defeatism and the doctrine of running away, praised renegades and traitors but reviled leaders of revolution. It completely met the political needs of the Kuomintang reactionaries and advertised the Rightist capitulationist line of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i.

The "digging up" of historical themes since the Opium War from "the breadth of history" in an attempt to prove "war means extinction, but no-war means survival" was not a new invention of Chou Yang and his gang, but the usual trick of all capitulationists of the time.

Sternly refuting this doctrine, Chairman Mao pointed out: "If holders of the view of national extinction try to prove 'resistance will surely lead to death' and 'to fight on will surely lead to death' with the history of failures in China's modern liberation movement, our answer will be the same--the times are different."

The war of resistance against Japan broke out on the eve of the big debacle of world imperialism and first of all the fascist powers. It was a life-and-death struggle between semi-feudal, semi-colonial China and imperialist Japan in the 1930's. The characteristic given to this war by the times was Japan's retrogression and lack of outside support and China's progress and its enjoyment of much outside support.

From the point of view of social progress, Japan, being a moribund imperialism, was in an era of retrogression, whereas China was in an era of progress, and the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao and the Worker-Peasant Red Army under its leadership were the principal representative of the forces of progress. The experience of revolutionary struggle since the inauguration of the Chinese Communist Party, scientifically summed up by Chairman Mao, gave the people education and laid a political-ideological foundation for unity against the Japanese. While we waged a war against Japan, people of various countries in the world were already suffering, or about to suffer, from armed aggression by Germany, Japan and Italy. They were all carrying on,or prepared to carry on, a war against fascist aggression. The just war spread all over the world.

In a just war, those who fought in it would always help one another, and so China, being in the right, won much outside support, while Japan, being in the wrong, had little outside aid. It was a historical necessity that as the war went on, China would surely win while Japan would surely lose.

The failure of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, I-huo T'uan, and other peasant wars had their objective as well as subjective causes. In the final analysis, however, the most basic cause was exactly because "these peasant uprisings and peasant wars did not have the correct leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party." Since Chou Yang and his gang stood at the side opposite to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, of course they were unable to see this characteristic of the times. That decided that they would necessarily serve as running dogs to the Kuomintang reactionaries, take a gloomy view of the future of the war of resistance against Japan, adopt the philosophy of survival, and consequently propagate the doctrine of running away with regard to the military line and echo everything Chiang Kai-shek said.

Garbage Can of Defeatism

The policy of appeasing the Japanese in quest of peace and the doctrine of running away were concrete reflections of capitulationism in the diplomatic and military fields respectively. "Capitulationism has its root in national defeatism or national pessimism, which maintains that having been defeated in battle, China is in no position to resist the Japanese." Did Chou Yang not say in his black essay, "Literature at the Present Stage": "Even a personal tragedy may have the significance of national revolution"? Hsia Yen's "Under the Eaves of Shanghai" is such a garbage can filled with defeatism. Starting from the abstract theory of "human nature"--i.e., the theory of "human nature" of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, the play introduces the defeatism of one class against another and one nation against another. It prettifies renegades but vilifies the patriotic masses, and promotes the doctrine of national betrayal and the renegade philosophy that the proletarian revolution and national revolutionary war would destroy "personal happiness." That is the core of the play.

"Under the Eaves of Shanghai" came off the press at a time when "Since the outbreak of the war of resistance the people of the whole country have lived in an atmosphere of ebullience. The gloomy expression of all is wiped clean as everyone believes that better times are ahead." Under Hsia Yen's pen, however, such an atmosphere of ebullience became "a humid season that stifles one and makes one uncomfortable." Even the sunlight that "filters through" was not bright. To use his own words, that is the "climate of the play" which reflected "the political climate of the time" and suggested "the depression, sorrow, and hope of the little people." What a "hope"!

What was the "hope"? K'uang Fu, the hero in the play who came out from prison, "hoped" to find his good friend Lin Chih-ch'eng and through him find his own wife Yang Ts'ai-yü and his daughter Pao-chen. But out of "a strange feeling" Yang Ts'ai-yü was living with Lin Chih-ch'eng. K'uang Fu "hoped" to restore his relationship with Yang Ts'ai-yü, but was unwilling to break up the peaceful life of Yang Ts'ai-yü and Lin Chih-cheng. Yang

Ts'ai-yü "hoped" to restore her relationship with K'uang Fu but was reluctant to leave Lin Chih-ch'eng. Lin Chih-ch'eng, too, "hoped" that K'uang Fu and Yang Ts'ai-yü would restore their relationship, but could not bear the thought of having to leave Yang Ts'ai-yü. All three were "good people." All three had "hope." All three were in a dilemma. All three were "depressed and sorrowful." Meanwhile, Li Ling-pi also "hoped": "When I think of my darling son, I cannot help shedding tears." "He had only one son who joined the army during the fighting of 'January 28' and was killed, but whose body could not be found. But he insists that his son is still living and has become a commanding officer. He is somewhat deranged."

In essence this may be summed up in one sentence: It was "hoped" that people, learning a lesson from the case of Li Ling-pi, would no longer insist on making revolution and resisting the Japanese, or they might lose their happiness! Chou Yang and his gang actually described "Under the Eaves of Shanghai," a big poisonous weed, as "an outstanding early work of Hsia Yen." Does that not show that they were trumpeters for the renegade philosophy and the doctrine of national betrayal?

Let us look at Hsia Yen's own confession. "When the play ('Under the Eaves of Shanghai') was being written, the Sian Incident was already a thing of the past and the war of resistance was already an established policy... Having heard the stories of many comrades who had come out from prison, I was touched and began to have the urge to write," the object being "to let the audience of that time hear the steps of the times that were coming." What is the meaning of that? It means that Hsia Yen wanted to be a prophet and give a preview, through his play, of the future of China's national and democratic revolution.

As Stalin said, "National problems can be solved only when they are related to the proletarian revolution and placed on the basis of the proletarian revolution." To form an anti-Japanese national united front with the Kuomintang and wage war against Japan by exploiting the contradictions between the Kuomintang and the Japanese aggressor was a revolutionary strategy and conformable to Marxism. However, "National struggles are in the final analysis a question of class struggle." It was true that there were contradictions between the Kuomintang and the Japanese aggressor, but viewed from international class relations they still belonged to the same family. Anyone who ignored the class contradictions between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party with the broad masses of people under its leadership, knuckled under to the intimidation of the reactionaries and abandon revolution under the pretext of having to avoid losses, would inevitably degenerate and become a shameful renegade. The result would also inevitably be loss of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan.

The doctrine of "yielding in order to save life" and "bearing humiliation like a heavy burden" peddled in renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black "Self-Cultivation" was exactly such goods. It was in this way that the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique crawled out of prison like dogs.

Vice Chairman Lin said, "An individual's life is a minor matter. It is glorious to sacrifice oneself for the revolutionary cause. The safety of the State and the survival of the nation are major issues."

But K'uang Fu, a so-called "revolutionary," was completely tired of his past actions after his release from prison. He was "tired in body and mind," and was "only a survivor of a defeated force in the battlefield of life." What remained for him was only bitterness and remorse. Revolutionary struggle, national survival, and the meaning of life were all negated for him. However, a pretty tail was appended to this coward at the end of the play and was raised like a banner. It showed K'uang Fu finally taking his leave and joining in the revolution for the sake of "those who are still suffering" and so on.

That exactly shows that Hsia Yen entrusted the future of history to the renegades. It also decided that, while prettifying renegade K'uang Fu and representing him as the "Savior," Hsia Yen must necessarily vilify a patriot like Li Ling-pi and represent him as a "madman" and "poor wretch." In the meantime, tapping the big garbage can of "Under the Eaves of Shanghai" that was filled with darkness and filth, Hsia Yen said that one might hear "the sound of steps of the times" by putting one's ear to it. The "times" turned out to be a time when a gang of renegades, going against the revolutionary torrent of the time, tried to present China to Japanese imperialism while they themselves might be puppet rulers, and the "sound" could only be the "sound" of traitors kneeling before the imperialist and begging for peace.

Fig Leaf for the Tyrant and Enemy of the People

"As everybody knows, Chiang Kai-shek, the political representative of China's big landlords and big bourgeoisie, is an extremely cruel and extremely treacherous scoundrel." "He carries out resistance against Japan passively but fights actively against the Communists, and is a stumbling block to the people's war of resistance." It was none other than he who laid down a foreign policy of fawning on the Japanese in search of peace, pushed a military line of the doctrine of running away, and spread national defeatism, in an effort to make it the theoretical basis for his surrender to the Japanese.

Nevertheless, Chou Yang extolled such a tyrant and enemy of the people to the skies, calling him "our wise Leader" here and "our Supreme Commander" there. The so-called "positive theme of national defense," which he energetically advertised in his black essay, "Literature at the Present Stage," was in fact a "theme" that directly powdered the face of Chiang Kai-shek. And the "national defense play"--T'ien Han's "Lukouch'iao"--which made such noise at one time was a fig leaf made specially for the tyrant and enemy of the people. Its central purpose was to erect a monument to commemorate his "Lushan Statement."

The so-called "Lushan Statement" meant the statement of "war of resistance against Japan" which Chiang Kai-shek made belatedly at Lushan ten days after the Lukouch'iao Incident. It was a result of the pressure of the

unanimous demand of the people of the whole country for war against Japan, as much as the fact that the action of the Japanese invaders had already dealt a shattering blow to the interests of British and American imperialism in China and the interests of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie whom Chiang Kai-shek directly represented. However, even at that time, this tyrant and enemy of the people continued to negotiate with the Japanese aggressor. He even accepted a so-called peaceful solution agreed upon between the Japanese aggressor and some local authorities.

However, to show loyalty to the Chiang bandit gang, renegade T'ien Han put history upside down and confused right with wrong in the play. The Kuomintang armed rabble, who continually fled before the enemy and adopted a policy of non-resistance, were painted in beautiful colors and represented as "the flower of the common people." Kuomintang government officials, who made wartime fortunes for themselves through collecting "donations to the cause of national salvation," were extolled and called "representatives" of "the destiny of the people of all China." The clandestine activities of the Kuomintang in peace negotiations with the Japanese aggressor were described as unauthorized actions of some individual Kuomintang generals, who rushed to the battlefields "at lightning speed" as soon as the order came in the form of an "urgent telegram." Well, who sent the "urgent telegram"? In the play, T'ien Han let the "urgent telegram" come about ten days after the Lukouch'iao Incident. In other words, the "urgent telegram" came on the day when Chiang Kai-shek made his statement at Lushan. In this way Chiang Kai-shek's true face of "fawning on the Japanese and betraying the nation" was covered up, while a brilliant coat of paint was put on his mask of "war of resistance against Japan."

But whose effort was it that made the war of resistance against Japan possible? Without the Chinese Communist Party under the leadership of Chairman Mao, which formed the bulwark of the Chinese people, without the courageous fight put up by the millions of workers and peasants together with their armed sons and brothers--the 8th Route Army and the New Fourth Army, there could never have been victory in the war of resistance against Japan.

Throughout the whole war of resistance against Japan Chiang Kai-shek, the veteran counter-revolutionary whose word could never be trusted, completely went back on the promise he made in his Lushan Statement and pushed a traitorous line of pretended resistance against Japan but real suppression of Communists. Renegade T'ien Han, knowing this fully well, shouted in his play, "Resist the enemy and save the nation" and "Let all men, women, old and young join forces," using the very words used by Chiang Kai-shek in his "Lushan Statement."

Meanwhile, T'ien Han, following stubbornly Bandit Chiang's anti-Communist, anti-people black spirit, painted the masses of the people wilfully as a "rabble" completely apathetic to their fate and without the least class consciousness. He made them flirt with the scoundrelly soldiers of the Kuomintang, kneel before Kuomintang officials and soldiers and presented petitions to them, lose their fighting will and commit suicide by taking poison, indulge in dreams of "war of resistance plus love," or passively let fate make fun of them. This in effect completely negated the historical position of the masses

in the war of resistance against Japan. Most malicious of all, the traitor taken prison in T'ien Han's play was a "worker" who wore a piece of "red cloth" round his loins as a secret means of identification. The association of ideas was obvious: "worker"--"red cloth"--"traitor." If T'ien Han was not such a renegade, could he have so despicably slandered the working class who led the war of resistance?

History is not a piece of marble that can be sculptured at will. History has its true appearance. Before the Lukouch'iao Incident, the Chinese Communist Party under Chairman Mao's leadership had already repeatedly warned that war against Japan was inevitable, that the high-sounding words of so-called "peaceful settlement" used by the Japanese imperialists were only a smokescreen to conceal their war preparations, and that China must hurry its preparations for resistance and national salvation at redoubled speed.

The day following the Lukouch'iao Incident, the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao issued a declaration to the whole nation, calling upon all parties, groups and strata to resist Japanese aggression together, strengthen the national united front, and shed the last drop of blood in defense of the sacred territory of the motherland. Not long afterward, the Party also made public its world-famous "10-Point Program for Resistance Against Japan and National Salvation."

Six days after Chiang Kai-shek made his Lushan Statement, Chairman Mao published his brilliant work, "Policies, Measures and Perspectives for Resisting the Japanese Invasion," promptly exposing the counter-revolutionary, two-faced devilish tricks adopted by Chiang Kai-shek, pointing out the basic antagonism between the Communist Party's line of all-out war of resistance and the Kuomintang's line of partial war of resistance, and calling upon the people of the whole country to fight courageously for implementation of the former line and "to drive out Japanese imperialism and realize the future of China's freedom and liberation."

Meanwhile, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's wise decisions, the 8th Route Army and New Fourth Army led by our Party immediately and boldly advanced to the enemy's rear and set up bases in the vast countryside. Without losing a single moment or a single opportunity, they conducted propaganda among the masses, organized them and armed them, kindling a sweeping prairie fire of resistance against Japan and national salvation with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Under the personal direction of Comrade Lin Piao, the first shot of the Battle of P'inghsingkuan, which shook China and the world, was fired on September 25 that year. In that battle more than 3,000 men of the Japanese Itagaki Division were destroyed and the first great victory of the war of resistance was won.

It was not till the eve of the P'inghsingkuan victory that Chiang Kai-shek was forced to release the declaration of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the inauguration of cooperation between the two parties,

which he had withheld for many days, as well as his own statement recognizing the legal position of the Chinese Communist Party, which the two parties had agreed to make public immediately at the time. It was not till then that cooperation between the two parties was formally announced.

Under circumstances in which the tyrant and enemy of the people still refused to recognize the legal position of the Chinese Communist Party, T'ien Han hurriedly produced his big poisonous weed of "Lukouch'iao" in only twenty days' time, in order to erect a monument to the deceptive "Lushan Statement." "Only national salvation through resistance to the enemy will leave a good name for thousands of years to come," said the play, and "internecine struggle will leave a bad name for ten thousand years." These words had a specific meaning. They completely put history upside down, but also nakedly exposed T'ien Han's counter-revolutionary ugly face!

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Chou Yang and his gang said that in summing up the historical experience of the two-line struggle in the literary movement, one should "make clear the veins and arteries,dig out the root, and find the rule." Now let us see what the "veins and arteries," the "root," and the "rule" of the "national defense literature," which Chou Yang and his gang so energetically promoted, were like.

At about the time of the Lukouch'iao Incident the question of war or no war was the focal point of the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. It was the No. 1 big question of all questions, the most fundamental question. Under the banner of "peace" Chiang Kai-shek wanted to sell out China to Japanese imperialism and turn China into a Japanese colony. The Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique wanted to make Chiang Kai-shek their "banner" and turn the Communist Party into his vassal.

The "national defense literature," which Chou Yang and his gang of political swindlers put forward in accordance with the wishes of the Kuomintang, was directly in the service of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and hence the Kuomintang reactionaries. Reflected in their "brotherly" works, the result was that when Chiang Kai-shek produced his foreign policy of fawning on the Japanese in search of peace, the "brothers" presented him with Sai Chin Hua; when Chiang Kai-shek produced his military line of running away, they supported him with The Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng; when Chiang Kai-shek uttered the hackneyed view of national defeatism politically and ideologically, they produced Under the Eaves of Shanghai in sympathy; when Chiang Kai-shek, hoping to gain some political capital, made a deceptive statement at Lushan, they gave him Lukouch'iao.

In less than one year and a half from the debut of Sai Chin Hua to the production of Lukouch'iao four "national defense plays" were produced, each had its own purpose and all were coordinated. They extolled renegades and traitors, but the banner they hoisted was "revolution." The tune was apostasy and national betrayal, but the signboard was "national defense."

They served three masters. They satisfied Liu Shao-ch'i and company, pleased the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, and made Japanese imperialism happy. "'National defense literature'--this is a slogan of the united front," said Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, and such political swindlers. It was an anti-Communist, anti-people "slogan of the united front" formed to serve imperialism, revisionism, and reactionaries. Is the "root" not clear and are the "veins and arteries" not distinct? This gang took great pains in carrying out their counter-revolutionary schemes, but what was the result? "I am too clever in my schemes, but because of the cleverness I have brought you death." That is the "rule"!

"The Plague gentleman may we ask whither he wants to go,
Paper boats and bright candles shall light his way to the skies."

* * *

INDUSTRY

Shenyang Workers Produce More Metallurgical and Mining Equipment

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 24, 1971)

workers in shenyang, capital of liaoning province in northeast china, are helping expand the iron and steel industry by firmly carrying out the great leader chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry". they have designed and turned out more and better equipment for that industry.

the workers fulfilled their january and february state plans for the manufacture of exploring, mining and ore dressing machinery and mining transportation equipment. the new products they have turned out include high-intensity magnetic separators, wet autogenous mills, hydro-conical crushers and magnetic separation filters.

the rapid opening of mines raised the demand for mining equipment sharply. the state plan calls for shenyang to increase the output of mining equipment, including a considerable quantity of new products. the workers, revolutionary cadres and technical personnel in machine building are conscientiously taking steel production as the industrial foundation and they pledge to do their share to expand the iron and steel industry. they have taken firm hold of education in ideology and political line since the beginning of this year.

our great leader chairman mao wisely points out: "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." the workers and cadres studied this teaching and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. liu shao-chi and company sabotaged the production of metallurgical and mining machinery and resisted the machine building industry's serving the iron and steel industry. they pushed a reactionary principle of concentrating on metallurgy to the neglect of mining. the workers recognize that the machine building industry should take the iron and steel industry as the foundation, and that this means mines must be opened first. the vigorous development of the production of metallurgical and mining machinery is therefore vital to the interests of the whole, for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and for implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." since their initiative was stimulated by the education in political line, the masses have done their utmost to fulfil the state quotas.

workers of the shenyang heavy machinery plant worked hard round the clock to produce heavy-type ball grinders and wet autogenous mills ahead of schedule. a mine once asked for delivery ahead of schedule of equipment it had ordered since construction had gone faster than planned. in the spirit of socialist co-ordination, the workers overcame difficulties to produce ten ball grinders six months in advance. the shenyang metallurgical machine repair and manufacturing plant, which used to put repairs first, was assigned to make rock drills. with self-reliance, the workers improved 40 pieces of old equipment and produced another 20 pieces. without asking the state for any equipment, the plant has now become a centre for producing rock drills. under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, only a few

special plants used to produce mining machinery. many factories in shenyang broke down the barriers between trades and are now producing loaders, belt conveyers, fans and other mining equipment.

in order to equip the mines with suitable advanced machines, workers in shenyang have designed new machines. in the past the shenyang mining machinery plant, the shenyang exploration machinery plant and other factories copied the foreign designs and made heavy and unwieldy machines which were inefficient and involved high labour intensity. this was due to the influence of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, leading cadres and technicians in factories, mines and designing units formed "three-in-one" designing groups. these groups went to the mines and devised and produced new small, light and highly efficient equipment appropriate to china's mines. a "three-in-one" designing group in the shenyang metallurgical machinery plant went to the nanfen dressing plant of the penhsi iron and steel company. through study and experiments, they simplified production processes and devised and produced magnetic separation filters. these are 67 per cent lighter than the old filters and twice as efficient. this kind of filter needs much less floor space. they also organized investigating groups that went to the mines and workshops of 57 units in nine provinces. afterwards they devised nine new products and improved specifications of 80 others. these new products are for use in medium and small mines.

Northeast China Coal Mining Administration Runs Small Plants

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 23, 1971)

while producing coal, the liaoyuan mining administration in kirin province is running more than 100 small plants that serve coal production. they turn out iron and steel, machinery, chemicals, building material and some 200 other products.

supplied with material and equipment produced by itself, the administration last year fulfilled the state plan three months ahead of schedule. more coal was extracted in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of 1970.

when the administration overfulfilled the state plan for the third successive year during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the short supply of raw and other material and equipment became acute. the administration revolutionary committee led the masses in studying chairman mao's teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they talked about the dozen small plants which they had set up during the great leap forward in 1958 and which had met their needs for material and machinery. these plants were later ordered closed down by liu shao-chi and his agents on the pretext that the administration should concentrate on coal production. the masses relentlessly criticized the crimes of the capitalist roaders. their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines heightened, the masses started a new campaign to set up small plants to serve coal production.

from the outset, they followed chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and used material to hand in a variety of ways and make more efficient use of equipment. many small plants went into operation quickly. then they worked in cooperation with people's communes to open a small iron mine, build small blast furnaces and steel melting furnaces. they very soon produced iron and steel.

they also put up plants producing chemicals and building materials. discarded mineral ore and slag were used to make cement. one of the coal mines conducted gas from the pit to make formaldehyde. some small plants got their raw material from the multi-purpose use of waste. discarded machines and tools and waste material were all brought into use to serve coal production.

the workers of the machinery repair workshops devised methods and turned out machines and other equipment to equip the small plants. the five repair workshops under the administration made or improved 169 pieces of equipment for 25 plants. three veteran workers and nine wives of workers from a repair workshop made nine machine tools to set up a small plant producing spikes, rivets and screws. eighty per cent of the screws needed by the administration are produced by the plant.

thanks to the plants, the administration has become self-sufficient in some items and favourable conditions were created for increasing coal output by a wide margin. last year the plants produced enough iron, steel and rolled steel for making castings and mining tub shafts. the repair workshops made tunnelling machines and tools and parts for other machines. the plants produce cement, explosives, fuel and tools. the administration now produces 23 kinds of products including mining vehicles, drillers and other devices to meet 70 per cent of its needs. the old equipment has been improved to reduce labour intensity, save manpower and raise efficiency.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Central China Chemical Works Makes Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 24, 1971)

the party committee of the hengyang chemical works in hunan province, central china, has led the revolutionary workers in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and they successfully turned industrial waste into wealth. the works produced thousands of tons of cement and pig iron last year by making use of pyrite cinders from producing sulphuric acid and trial-produced potassium fluoride, sodium fluoride, cryolite, potassium fluosilicate, caustic soda and hydrochloric acid from fluorine which was previously wasted in the production of phosphate fertilizer.

multi-purpose use has been a point of contention in the sharp class struggle. in early 1970, the workers proposed making cement from the cinders. some people said that such production was the business of the industrial departments for building material. the works party committee

saw this question as an important aspect of the struggle between chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. should factories, mines and other enterprises diversify their work while mainly engaging in one thing or just specialize exclusively. the party committee organized the masses to study chairman mao's philosophic thinking and his instructions on multi-purpose utilization and carry out revolutionary mass criticism.

in their criticism, the workers cited one case. in producing sulphuric acid, cinders from producing pyrite provided good material for smelting iron because they contain more than 50 per cent iron. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers built a blast furnace in 1958 and turned out pig iron from waste cinders. but liu shao-chi and his agents frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, imposed irrational industrial management rules and insisted on exclusive specialization in production. they said that smelting iron from waste cinders was not the business of theirs and, what was more, it did not pay off. on this pretext, they stopped the work. more than 20,000 tons of pyrite cinders were then wasted every year. the workers said indignantly: "liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line sabotaged the organic relation between industrial departments, hampered the initiative of workers and enterprises and hindered the development of the socialist productive forces. we are determined to act according to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, break the barriers between trades and undertake multi-purpose use so as to strengthen socialist construction." through self-reliance and hard struggle, they built a cement workshop with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons.

multi-purpose use makes it possible to produce many new products. but some people worried that this would upset the balance of the productive capacity. with this in mind, the party committee led the masses in studying chairman mao's teaching "contradiction is universal and absolute, it is present in the process of development of all things and permeates every process from beginning to end." they tried to gain a correct understanding of the relation between balance and imbalance by applying chairman mao's concept of dialectical materialism. they launched a mass debate in connection with the struggle between the two lines within their works. the workers pointed out: "before the great cultural revolution, the capitalist-roaders maintained a passive balance between the two workshops. when sulphuric acid exceeded the needs in the phosphate fertilizer workshop, they reduced sulphuric acid production; and when sulphuric acid failed to meet needs of the phosphate fertilizer workshop, they reduced the production of phosphate fertilizer. as a result, after three expansions in the 15 years, annual productive capacity was only 20,000 tons of sulphuric acid and 60,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer. during the great cultural revolution, through socialist emulation and technical innovations, the productive capacity has been doubled within four years." after making this comparison, the workers said: "in order to contribute still more to the socialist revolution, we must dare to break the old balance and keep promoting production in the struggle of contradictions."

the party committee boldly mobilized the masses to foster the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they started with the indigenous methods and made the equipment they needed. for example, in the construction of a cement workshop, the workers made use of old and discarded equipment and materials and manufactured 11 pieces of equipment,

saving more than 110,000 yuan for the state. breaking with the old rule that work can start only after construction of the workshop is completed and all equipment installed, they began their production while designing and gradually expanded the work. immediately after finishing the cement kilns, the workers started their work in the open air and daily cement output rose from 100 tons to 650 tons.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

Kwangtung Province Produces More Sugar

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 23, 1971)

china's main sugar producer, kwangtung province, produced much more sugar in the 1970-1971 season than in the previous one. refined sugar is going to all parts of the country.

following chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole province have expanded the sugar cane acreage while firmly grasping grain production. last year they grew more sugar cane on the mountains and output rose sharply though the province was hit by dry spells, typhoon and mountain torrents.

workers in the sugar refineries were determined to turn out more and better sugar for the revolution. they launched a movement to increase production and practise economy under the slogan "high output, fine quality, low consumption and safety". they started off with a deep-going movement based on chairman mao's teaching to carry out education in ideology and political line throughout the party. they deepened the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the workers and technical personnel of many old plants gave full scope to their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and made technical innovations on a large scale to tap the potential of the equipment. workers of the shunteh sugar refinery renovated an old boiler-turbine-generator unit of the 1930's into a generator with water cooled stator and rotor and doubled the generating capacity. they also improved the eight boilers in just twenty days. the greater supply of power and steam enabled the plant to raise sugar output 51 per cent over the previous refining season.

while paying attention to raising output and the recovery rate of sugar, the plants constantly improved quality. the pingyuan sugar refinery in meihsien county is a small plant with a daily processing capacity of less than fifty tons of sugar cane. the workers adopted new work processes to make up for the shortage of equipment and technical personnel, which enabled them to turn out white granulated sugar. white granulated sugar accounted for 70 to 80 per cent of all the sugar produced in the pearl river delta refineries.

the industrial, transportation, agricultural, commercial and other departments in the province have followed chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account." and launched a wide-spread campaign of socialist co-operation to ensure the smooth operation of sugar production.

many sugar refineries formed joint transportation teams with transportation units, the people's bank and rural communes and brigades to make unified arrangements for sugar cutting, transportation and refining to streamline the whole process. as a result, the loss of sugar cane was the least in history. the tungkuan sugar refinery estimates savings of 23 per cent in the use of transport and 18 per cent in transportation costs compared with the previous season, though daily production was far more.

the province set up three small sugar refineries with advanced technology. in addition, the relevant factories produced more than 800 small sugar refining machines to equip small simple sugar mills run by the brigades and teams of the people's communes. out-of-the-way places were thus enabled to make sugar.

having studied the experience of the chiangmen sugar cane chemical plant, all the sugar refinery plants made multiple use of bagasse. the products now come to nearly 40, including synthetic fibre and alcohol. many small simple collectively owned sugar mills did the same, producing paper and wine as well as sugar.

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Mountainous Brigade Grows Grain, Cotton, Oil-bearing Crops

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 23, 1971)

a production brigade in szechwan province, southwest china, has become a thriving socialist village by following chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the hualin brigade is a national advanced farming unit in simultaneously developing the production of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops.

located in a mountainous area, the brigade's land is scattered on slopes and in gullies. owing to the poor natural conditions, the brigade had never grown cotton or oil-bearing crops, and grain yield remained low. in response to chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the brigade began in 1964 to transform nature in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. after six years of hard efforts, great changes took place in the brigade. it sowed some ten hectares to cotton in 1969 and achieved a per-hectare yield of 1.42 tons. this was a record for such areas.

the brigade had good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops last year in spite of drought, windstorm and insect pests. per-hectare grain output was 7.12 tons, ginned cotton 1.57 tons and rape seed 2.9 tons. there were increases in peanut and soyabean output. they planted 12 thousand fruit trees. the number of pigs doubled, averaging 3.3 pigs per household. in addition the brigade ran farm produce processing workshops and increased its income. it made use of newly-built water conservancy works to raise fish.

thanks to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal-husbandry, side-line production and fisheries, the

brigade now has 200 tons of grain in its collective reserves and a collective fund of 51,000 yuan. the living standard of the commune members has improved.

some people became complacent when there was a record cotton harvest in 1969. the party branch reminded the commune members of the need to keep advancing by organizing them to study chairman mao's teaching: "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind" and his theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the commune members recognized that though the cotton harvest was good, per-unit yield of grain was below the target set in the national programme for agricultural development and that forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production still fell short of needs. the party branch then led the masses in building more small water-conservancy works, transforming mountains and improving the soil, planting trees and raising pigs to provide more manure. all these efforts contributed to the all-round progress of 1970.

the party branch firmly grasped revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as "material incentives" and other measures aimed at restoring capitalism in the countryside. it popularized the great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and started a discussion on increasing output of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops at the same time. everybody turned to chairman mao's philosophic thinking to make an analysis. they saw that grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops can grow together, but that they compete for space, fertilizer and manpower. the problem could be solved if they made overall plans, brought people's initiative into full play, actively created the necessary conditions and tapped the potential. positive measures were then worked out.

first, they arranged a good division of labour. in the busy seasons everybody lent a hand in growing grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. in slack seasons they divided up into specializing groups on the basis of physical strength and skills, to build water conservancy works, improve the soil or grow trees. they assigned a small number of people to take care of processing side-line products, animal husbandry and forest protection. a scientific research group was set up to give technical guidance in farming. the enthusiasm of the commune members, especially of the women, was brought into full play to achieve high efficiency in intensive farming. at the same time the commune members used local methods to mechanize or semi-mechanize the processing of farm produce. this freed a great deal of manpower for other purposes. the party branch aroused the masses to resolve still other contradictions. for instance, they added a layer of good soil to poor land that had a thin top-soil, and improved clayey land by adding sand. hence large tracts of land were improved. people were encouraged to raise pigs and accumulate manure, and gather grass from the hills to make compost.

the brigade was attacked by drought, windstorm, insects, wild animals and frequent rain last year. but armed with mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants were undaunted. they organized themselves and fought hard to overcome one difficulty after another.

drought hit in march and april. but the commune members took good care of their rice and maize crops and carried water uphill to irrigate the cotton fields. a strong wind blew in early may and the cotton plants began withering. the party branch led the commune members in rescuing the crop and planting new seedlings to replace those killed. in some places they had to replant three or four times, and eventually ensure a complete stand of cotton. they painstakingly tended the rape, watering it once every three days and applying fertilizer every five days. the drought lasted for months, and the cadres and commune members carried water to the fields by shoulder-pole every day.

drought brought the grave threat of insect pests, too. the party branch and the revolutionary committee led the commune members in starting a people's war that wiped out the pests. when cotton bolls appeared, large numbers of wild animals came to eat them at night. so the militiamen stood guard more than 70 nights, even in the rain, till the cotton was picked. before the harvest, rain fell more than 20 days non-stop and the cotton bolls were beginning to rot. the commune members carefully picked the ripening ones and spread them out indoors so that they might grow to the full. thus they achieved a good cotton harvest.

TIBET

Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Ari Highland of Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 24, 1971)

the emancipated serfs on the ari highland situated between the karakoram mountains and himalayas have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are now more consciously revolutionary. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and have set going a new upsurge in socialist revolution and construction.

this area in tibet was a living hell for the serfs before liberation. chairman mao sent the people's liberation army to help liberate the serfs from feudal serfdom. after the democratic reform in 1959 and especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the emancipated serfs have heightened their political consciousness. they read the works and follow the instructions of chairman mao. a vigorous mass movement for the study of mao tsetung thought has been growing. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, a new generation is rapidly maturing.

an example is yinsi, tibetan herdswoman, who is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. she was a house slave in the old society. after liberation she became one of the first generation of livestock workers in the chata state stud farm. she has assiduously studied chairman mao's works since the great proletarian cultural revolution. when herding by day she uses every spare minute to study chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles. in the evenings, she studies quotations from chairman mao by the light of an oil lamp. she can recite the three constantly read articles and many quotations from chairman mao.

chairman mao's great teachings are her guide to action. during the lambing season when the temperature on the highland usually goes down to 30 degrees below zero centigrade, she stays with the lambs and tends them. her meticulous care ensures a survival rate of over 90 per cent. in spring one day last year when she was tending the flocks at the foot of the snow-capped mountain, a wolf appeared. recalling chairman mao's teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai", she went for the wolf at the risk of her own life to protect the state sheep. her clothes were torn and hands bitten by the wolf, but with great courage she finally drove it off and saved the flock. the revolutionary masses praised her action.

pantengchunpei is a communist youth league member and a shop assistant of the chiangjang district marketing and supply co-op in the kaitse county. he is widely known for his serious study of mao tsetung thought and service to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

pantengchunpei was a herdowner's serf when he was very young and suffered greatly. he hates the exploiting classes to the marrow of his bones. he has enormous love for chairman mao. he has been a shop assistant since 1965. he travelled long distances despite snowstorms and bitter cold to deliver goods to the tents of the herdsmen, bringing to them the party's concern. while he was on his way one time the weather changed and heavy snow fell. his yak was climbing the mountain and the air became thin. the beast could hardly move while he was having difficulty in breathing. but recalling how the herdsmen in the old society had to travel dozens of days to buy a cake of tea brick, he pressed on and finally delivered the goods to the tents of the herdsmen. being both a shop assistant and a mao tsetung thought propagator, he has travelled tens of thousand miles over the past five years and made contributions to building up the socialist stockbreeding area.

many people like yihsi and pantengchunpei who are socialist-minded have come to the fore on the ari highland.

the emancipated serfs constantly raise their political consciousness through the study of chairman mao's works. they are determined to closely follow the great leader chairman mao in making revolution and change the ari highland which was once poor and backward.

the ari area used to rely on grain from other places. after liberation the state supplied the area with sufficient grain. but the cadres and masses of the area, after the democratic reform and especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, were determined to develop farm production by relying on their own efforts.

the ari highland, about 4,000 metres above sea level, is cold and arid and has a short frost-free period. annual rainfall comes to no more than 100 mm. farming used to be viewed as impossible. but the emancipated serfs, doing away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their minds, were determined to grow grain there. the menshih people's commune in ke'erh county at the foot of the kailas range began to trial-grow barley 4,500 metres above sea level in 1960. they failed for several years. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members studied chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they were determined to emulate

this spirit in growing grain. summing up the reason for their failure and making repeated experiments, they finally grasped the laws governing the growth of barley. the cadres and members of the commune found ways to irrigate the land early with snow they melted themselves so as to raise output. last year the commune sowed 28 hectares to barley and reaped 70 tons, basically meeting the needs of the commune.

farming in the whole ari area began to make progress. 36 per cent of the communes were self-sufficient in grain last year. among them were seven communes whose per hectare yield reached the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the development of agriculture promoted the livestock breeding which has registered a big increase over the past few years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Afro-Asian Journalists' Day Celebrated in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association held a meeting in peking today warmly celebrating the afro-asian journalists' day.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ting hsi-lin, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, attended.

present were members of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, progressive journalists and friends in peking of asian and african countries and other countries and regions, congolese friends at the sixth training course sponsored by the a.a.j.a. and leading members of chinese journalistic and other organizations.

diplomatic envoys of asian, african and a number of other countries attended.

djawoto, secretary general of the a.a.j.a., and shih shao-hua, representative of the chinese press, addressed the meeting.

secretary general djawoto extended revolutionary greetings to the heroic fighters of various countries in asia, africa and the world over in their struggle for national liberation and social emancipation. he also extended greetings to all progressive and revolutionary journalists fighting on various fronts against u.s.-led imperialism, old and new colonialism and all their running dogs.

secretary general djawoto said: our association was founded eight years ago with the aim of making its humble contribution to the struggle of the world people against all forms of colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign economic exploitation, to the consolidation of their militant solidarity in struggle against their common enemies for complete emancipation in the political, economic and cultural fields and for peace.

he added: our association has lived eight years full of tense struggles. all the facts over this period clearly show that, with the aim of maintaining its dollar empire and attaining world hegemony, u.s. imperialism has been ferociously continuing and aggravating its attempt to subject nearly every country to its threat, control, interference or aggression. on the other hand, we also have been witnessing the progressively deepening manifestation of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people in asia, africa, latin america and the world over.

djawoto strongly denounced the predatory performances of u.s. imperialism. he said: in asia, u.s. imperialism has escalated its war of aggression all over indochina by carrying out a massive invasion into cambodia and laos. it is preparing

itself for launching a war of aggression against the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china by utilizing japanese militarism as an accomplice. in the middle east, it is utilizing israeli zionism to perpetrate aggression against the palestinian and other arab people. together with various members of the nato, it has provided the colonialist regimes of south africa and rhodesia with more arms. it has masterminded various armed invasions into various countries in asia, africa and latin america and schemed reactionary coups, subversions and suppressions everywhere in those parts of the world.

he pointed out: in its attempt to attain its neo-colonialist objectives, u.s. imperialism has been applying new, interlocking methods of conquest, domination, exploitation, extortion and pillage by using military power, economic, financial and political control, diplomatic pressures, ideological subversion, bribery and corruption, carrot-and-stick dual tactics, cloak-and-dagger assassination techniques, coups d'etat, etc. it has been actively pushing forward its nefarious nixon doctrine, using asians to fight asians. the same pattern is being applied in africa, in the middle east, in latin america and in various other regions in the world.

djawoto said: the people's consciousness all over the world of the predatory nature of imperialism and old and new colonialism has increasingly been deepening. whether in asia or in africa, whether in europe or in oceania, whether in the far-away continent of latin america or in america itself, the people are rising up in revolutionary struggle under various forms the highest of which is armed struggle. they have become more convinced that only by shaking off imperialist control politically, economically and culturally can the people march forward towards genuine independence and social emancipation which are pre-requisites of genuine peace.

he stressed: monopoly capitalists and imperialists cannot possibly be expected to lay down their butcher knives and become buddhas. this is a hard fact. that is what enables us further to see the profoundness and lucidity of the truth contained in the solemn statement of chairman mao tsetung, issued on may 20, last year, that "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the victories gained by the heroic indochinese people on the battle field in their fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have given ample proof that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

concluding his speech, djawoto reiterated a.a.j.a. secretariat's wholehearted support to the fighting people of the world, particularly in asia and africa, and the pledge to devote its services to the cause of the fighting people struggling for national liberation and social emancipation.

in his speech, comrade shih shao-hua said: the founding of the a.a.j.a. mirrors the common desire of the asian and african journalists to unite closely and encourage and support each other in the struggle against u.s.-led imperialism. following a clear-cut revolutionary line, the secretariat of the a.a.j.a. has in the past eight years rallied in its ranks broad sections of the asian and african journalists and made a valuable contribution to the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

speaking on the excellent international situation, comrade shih shao-hua pointed out: the development of the

international situation in the past year has further confirmed chairman mao's brilliant thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today".

comrade shih shao-hua said: in the present struggle between aggression and counter-aggression, between control and counter-control, between interference and counter-interference, the numerous propaganda set-ups manipulated by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism spread rumours to confuse right and wrong and call white black or utter sensational remarks to intimidate the people and fan up aggression, whereas the revolutionary asian and african press is growing in strength step by step in the course of struggle and militant, revolutionary journalists are incessantly coming to the fore.

comrade shih shao-hua praised the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian journalists who are fighting and working in difficult conditions and who have done marvellous work in reporting the heroic exploits performed by the people of the three countries in fighting the u.s. and puppet aggressor troops and set a brilliant example for the progressive journalists in all countries.

he said: recently, the pakistan press has strongly condemned soviet social-imperialism for carrying out gross interference in the internal affairs of pakistan in collusion with u.s. imperialism and the indian expansionists. it has won the support of the justice-upholding public opinion of asia, africa and all the world.

he continued: the palestinian and other arab journalists along with their people, rifle in one hand and pen in the other, are fighting against u.s.-israeli armed aggression and the bloody suppression of the palestinian guerrilla fighters by the jordanian reactionaries. they have won victory after victory. backed by u.s. imperialism, the portugese colonialists organized mercenary troops to invade guinea last november. the african journalists demonstrated their strength of militant unity in the struggle against this invasion.

comrade shih shao-hua said: we firmly believe that provided the asian-african journalists and the journalists in latin america and other regions strengthen their unity, dare to struggle and are good at waging struggles, they will certainly smash imperialist monopoly of the press and fulfil their noble mission of mobilizing, educating and organizing the people.

in conclusion, comrade shih shao-hua said: in celebrating the afro-asian journalists' day today, we chinese journalists reiterate our determination to fight for the formation of a broad international united front against u.s. imperialism. we will unite with the asian and african journalists and people, unite with all oppressed nations and people and unite with the people throughout the world including the american people, and resolutely carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism through to the end.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Afro-Asian Journalists' Festival for Fighting in Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "the afro-asian journalists' festival for fighting in unity". the article reads:

today is the "afro-asian journalists' day", a festival of the afro-asian journalists for fighting in unity. we send our warm greetings to the progressive journalists of afro-asian countries who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the united states.

eight years ago, the afro-asian journalists established their own organization -- the afro-asian journalists' association. this event reflected the aspirations of the broad masses of progressive afro-asian journalists for supporting and encouraging each other, uniting closely and fighting together. since then, using their pen as the weapon, they have firmly exposed and condemned the machinations and criminal activities of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, resolutely supported the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supported the korean, japanese and other asian peoples in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and supported the national liberation movements in afro-asian countries, thus making a positive contribution to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao pointed out: "what imperialism fears most is the awakening of the asian, african and latin american peoples and of the peoples of all countries." in order to commit aggression against, interfere with, control and enslave other countries, u.s.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have made use of their propaganda machines to call black white and grind out rumours and slanders for deceiving and fooling the peoples. to smash their reactionary propaganda and expose their criminal designs, the progressive journalists of the asian and african countries have carried out a persistent struggle. their efficient work has heightened the vigilance of the people in the asian and african countries and inspired their fighting will. with the victorious development of the revolutionary struggle of the asian and african peoples, the ranks of progressive afro-asian journalists have kept expanding and they are playing an ever increasing militant role. some of them, with a rifle in one hand and a pen in the other, are fighting and working in the arduous conditions of war. some of them, have defied brute force valiantly and undauntedly and cried out for justice; while others have actively disseminated the revolutionary truth by warmly lauding the heroic feats of all peoples. they are staunch comrades-in-arms of the progressive journalists the world over.

"revolution is the main trend in the world today." the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america are vigorously surging forword like rolling waves. they are co-ordinating with the revolutionary mass movements in north america, europe and oceania, with each inspiring the

other, thereby steadily pushing forward the struggle of the world people against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. in such an excellent situation, the broad masses of progressive journalists in asia and africa will certainly further strengthen the unity among them and the unity with the revolutionary journalists the world over so as to make new and greater achievements in the revolutionary anti-imperialist cause of the people in asia, africa and the rest of the world.

the chinese journalists and people always take the achievements of the asian and african journalists and people as an encouragement and support to themselves. we are firmly resolved to unite closely with the broad masses of progressive journalists and people in asia and africa and with the people of the whole world so as to carry on the common struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 23, 1971)

the australian table tennis delegation led by john jackson, president of the australian table tennis association, left kwangchow for shanghai by air today after visiting this south china city.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by huang shih-ching and yang ko-chung, leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local table tennis players yang kuo-teng, ou sheng-lien, lu ping-yung, feng chien and chu yueh-ming.

the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation gave a luncheon in honour of all members of the delegation today. hosts and guests chatted cordially and expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and australia would continue to grow.

a ceremony warmly welcoming the visiting delegation was held at the kwangchow indoor stadium yesterday evening.

before the ceremony, lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, met delegation leader john jackson and had a friendly conversation with him.

the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between kwangtung and australian table tennis players. their outstanding performance drew warm applause from the spectators.

while in kwangchow, the australian guests visited the china export commodities fair, a people's commune and a school for deaf-mutes.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Doctor Visits China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1971)

noted ceylonese e.n.t. specialist dr. ananda daivin soysa left peking for shanghai on april 21. he will leave for home via kwangchow.

dr. ananda daivin soysa came to china for a visit on april 11 as the guest of the chinese ministry of public health. he visited medical and health organizations and exchanged experience with chinese medical workers in kwangchow, peking and other places.

CHINA AND CUBA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of Cuban Embassy in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr, 23. 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in china, who is to leave his post for home.

present on the occasion were ling ching, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrades tao ta-chao and shen yun-ao.

Opening Ceremony in Cuba for Friendly Matches between Chinese, Cuban Women's Basketball Teams

(NCNA-English Havana, Apr. 22, 1971)

an opening ceremony for friendly matches between the chinese and cuban women's basketball teams was held in santiago, capital of oriente province, on april 20.

present on the occasion were juan almeida, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of cuba and representative of the party's political bureau in oriente province; fabio ruiz, deputy director of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation; and alfredo estevez, responsible member of the leading organ of the institute in oriente province.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, was also present.

the chinese and cuban players were given a warm welcome by more than 10,000 spectators when they filed into the playground.

an atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the two peoples prevailed at the ceremony. the national anthems of cuba and china were played. the players of the two countries then exchanged team banners, and some cuban friends presented bouquets to the chinese players.

after the opening ceremony, the two teams held a friendly match.

earlier, when the chinese players arrived in santiago, the leading organ in oriente of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and the federation of cuban women in the province gave a reception in honour of the chinese players.

FOREIGN ENVOYS IN CHINA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Invites Foreign Envoys to Visit Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

members of embassies and offices of charges d'affaires of 25 countries in peking, including ambassadors and charges d'affaires of 14 countries, visited the provinces of hupeh, kwangtung and honan from april 10 to 22. they are the first group on such visits at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

they visited factories, people's communes and a hospital and the hungchi canal in linhsien county of honan province. they also visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement chairman mao founded in 1926, and china's 1971 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow. wherever they went, they were accorded a warm and friendly reception by leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees concerned, as well as revolutionary masses.

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry were in their company.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Doctors Georges Pathe and Armand Riche and Other French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this evening met the french friends: doctor georges pathe and madame pathe, doctor armand riche, and madame therese le roux, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion was prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia.

also present were hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health; professor chu hsien-yi; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao; medical workers chin yu-ju and kung chueh-ying; and comrades yang ling, kao chien-chung and chi tsung-hua.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Most Warmly Congratulate Leaders of Three Countries of Indochina on Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extending the warmest congratulations to them on the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of

the chinese government and people. the message reads in full as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, we, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to you and to the three fraternal peoples of indochina.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples is a conference of great historic significance; it has pushed the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage. in the past year, the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam, holding high the banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, have carried out a united struggle, supported and assisted each other and dealt telling blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, winning one brilliant victory after another. your victories have greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of various countries and made great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world.

the united fighting strength of the three peoples of indochina is invincible. the nixon government's military adventures against cambodia and laos have gone bankrupt one after another. the struggle remains a protracted one. however, we are deeply convinced that confronted with the three peoples of indochina who are united as one and persevering in the fight, u.s. imperialism can never escape its fate of complete defeat, no matter what new political fraud or fresh military adventures it may yet resort to.

the chinese people have always regarded your struggle as our own struggle and your victory as our own victory. we are

determined to stand together with you and struggle to the end for the defeat of the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

victory surely belongs to the three heroic peoples of indochina exclamation

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china
chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, april 24, 1971

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary Comrade V.G. Wilcox Visits Peking Vinylon Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1971)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, was warmly welcomed by chinese workers when he visited the peking vinylon factory here this afternoon in the company of comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade chang chih-yi, chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, told comrade wilcox how the workers, following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, did away with foreign conventions and made technical innovations through self-reliance and hard work to double the factory's designed capacity.

comrade wilcox praised the workers for their revolutionary spirit. he expressed the belief that they would certainly do their work still better provided they acted in line with chairman mao's teachings.

accompanied by comrade chang chih-yi and others, comrade wilcox visited the factory's "may 7" workshop, the vinylon workshop and the drafting and spinning workshop.

also accompanying comrade wilcox on the visit were cadres from the departments concerned including hsing chu-fang, tai sheng-pu, lin hsien-nung and yin wen-fang.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Executive Plan for 1971-1972 of Scientific Cooperation between Chinese and Korean Academies of Sciences Signed

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 23, 1971)

the executive plan for 1971-1972 year of the scientific cooperation between the chinese academy of sciences and the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here yesterday.

the executive plan was signed by yueh chih-chien, head of the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences, and han hyon gon, vice-president of the korean academy of sciences.

present at the signing ceremony on the korean side were: cho byong ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural science; kim bun dan, vice-president of the korean academy of medical science; chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and personnel of other departments concerned, and on the chinese side were: hao meng-pi, deputy head of the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences; and all members of the delegation.

tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

after the ceremony, vice-president of the korean academy of sciences han hyon gon gave a banquet to warmly greet the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the academies of sciences of korea and china.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 24, 1971)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by its head yueh chih-chien and deputy head hao meng-pi left here by train for home this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by han hyon gon, vice-president of the korean academy of sciences, and functionaries of other departments concerned.

chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in pyongyangwn was also present.

the chinese delegation arrived here on april 9 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the korean academy of sciences. chong jun taek, vice-premier of the korean cabinet, received the delegation yesterday and had a cordial and friendly conversation with members of the delegation. on the same day, tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

during its stay here, the delegation paid visits to pyongyang, hamhung and kaesong and had extensive and friendly contacts with korean scientific workers.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman of Presidential Council of PDRY Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 23, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.) received here yesterday li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y. and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Ambassador to UAR Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Apr. 22, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the u.a.r. chai tse-min gave a film reception here yesterday evening. a chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" was shown.

among the more than one hundred guests attending the reception were: ahmed riad, under-secretary of the u.a.r. foreign ministry; ahmed saad el din, under-secretary of the u.a.r. ministry of culture; and other high-ranking officials of the u.a.r. also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to the u.a.r.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Students, Residents in America Demonstrate against Attempt of US-Japanese Reactionaries to Seize China's Territory, Loot Sea-Bed, Subsoil Resources

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1971)

more than 2,500 chinese students and residents in the u.s.a. held a meeting and a demonstration in washington on april 10, vehemently protesting against the attempt of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, in collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, to annex china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands and to plunder her sea-bed and subsoil resources, according to reports from washington.

on that day, chinese students and residents hailing from more than 30 cities like new york, boston, san francisco and los angeles held a protest meeting at the lincoln square in washington. the stucents strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for reviving japanese militarism and the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for their aggressive crimes and

angrily denounced the chiang kai-shek bandit gang for its treacherous act in selling out china's territory and sovereignty as well as sea-bed and subsoil resources. a speaker at the meeting said: the chinese students in america sharply oppose the aggression committed by japanese militarism against china's tiaoyu and other islands and protest against the u.s. government for its support to the plot of the japanese reactionaries for aggression on chinese territory. he said: "we can win victory so long as we get united with the american people, the japanese people and the people throughout the world and wage a joint struggle."

a japanese friend who attended the meeting exposed the revival of japanese militarism by citing numerous facts. he said: the opposition to the aggression committed by japanese militarism against china's territory tiaoyu and other islands "must be combined with the opposition to the u.s. government policy of war and aggression in southeast asia, because u.s. imperialism, while fostering the revival of japanese militarism, is expanding the aggressive war in southeast asia". their speeches won warm applause.

the meeting was followed by a demonstration. holding big streamers inscribed with "700 million people are united as one exclamation" and shouting "down with japanese militarism", "oppose u.s.-japanese scheme" and other slogans, the demonstrators marched to the u.s. state department, the japanese embassy and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang's "embassy" to hand in their protests. a u.s. state department official told the students arrogantly that the united states insisted on giving the tiaoyu and other islands together with okinawa to japan. the bumptious attitude of the u.s. government sent the students into great fury. arriving at the chiang kai-shek bandit gang's "embassy", the demonstrators repeatedly shouted slogans and sang patriotic songs, strongly protesting against the gang's crimes in selling out state sovereignty. the demonstration lasted until after 6 p.m.

in addition to chinese students, professors and scientists and chinese residents in america, more than one hundred american friends and japanese friends residing in the u.s.a. took part in the demonstration.

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since the latter half of last year, chinese students and residents in the united states have waged repeated struggles in various forms against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to annex china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands and plunder her sea-bed and subsoil resources. last november, the chinese students in princeton university initiated a signature drive in defence of the tiaoyu and other islands. in less than a month, chinese students in the main cities of east, central and west america organized themselves and actively unfolded various patriotic activities. on january 29 and 30, demonstrations were held by chinese students and residents in new york, san francisco, washington, chicago, boston, los angeles, seattle and other cities. their struggle won the support of the american people and japanese youth residing in the united states and some of them also took part in the demonstrations. on april 10, on the eve of the great washington demonstration, demonstrations were staged by chinese students and residents in san francisco and los angeles.

US

US Veterans Continue Struggle against US War of Aggression in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1971)

the struggle against nixon administration's policy of war and aggression, started by thousands of u.s. veterans on april 19, continues to develop, according to washington reports. in spite of the threats and intimidations of the reactionary authorities, these veterans took protest actions of different forms in washington in the past few days to express their opposition to the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indochina.

following the demonstration and protest rally of april 19, the veterans held another demonstration in front of the capitol the next day. some of them staged dramatic scenes on the capitol steps to expose the outrageous crimes committed by u.s. aggressor troops. several hundred of them jammed into a senate hearing room, demanding an immediate end to the war of aggression in indochina.

thrown into a panic by the veterans' struggle against the war of aggression, the reactionary u.s. ruling clique has tried hard to sabotage it. they sent out large groups of police to watch over and intimidate the demonstrators, and at the same time, imposed a ban through federal and lower courts on camping or demonstration on the mall between the capitol and the lincoln memorial. but defying the ban and the police stationing nearby, the veterans again demonstrated in front of the capitol on april 21, pressing the nixon administration to immediately withdraw all u.s. troops from indochina.

on the same day, the demonstrating veterans again made sorties against the defence department, the justice department and the supreme court. hundreds of veterans, divided into several groups, marched to those government institutions and demonstrated there. they shouted slogans against nixon administration's aggression in indochina and condemning the reactionary authorities for their suppression of the demonstrators. in face of these waves of angry protest, the u.s. ruling clique, panic-stricken, hurriedly locked the doors of the pentagon and the justice department and closed the iron doors of the supreme court. more than 100 veterans continued to demonstrate outside the pentagon. they marched three and four abreast up the pentagon steps, shouting repeatedly in unison "we don't want your war". the demonstrators took turns at a bullhorn to tell people about the atrocities committed by american troops in viet nam. when the deputy assistant secretary of defense was compelled to meet the representatives of the demonstrators, one of them asked him indignantly "why can't you stop this damn war?"

coming to washington from various parts of the country, the veterans did publicity work among the washington residents. by staging dramatic scenes about the viet nam war outside government buildings, or in squares, parks and other public places, they exposed the monstrous crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists in viet nam. they told the audience that "what you have just seen happens everyday in viet nam." they depicted to the passers-by, through their personal experience, the disasters brought to the people by the aggressive policy of the u.s. administration.

the struggle waged by the veterans against the policy of aggression and war of the nixon administration won wide support from the american people especially the washington residents, many of whom took part in the protest activities organized by the veterans.

American People Wage Incessant Struggle against Nixon Administration's reactionary Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

since the advent of spring the people of the united states have waged an incessant struggle to protest against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression in indochina and demand the immediate withdrawal of all the u.s. troops there. they also oppose the fascist suppression of the broad masses by the nixon administration and demand safeguards for the people's political rights and right to live. more and more people have taken part in the struggle.

at the beginning of february, the u.s. imperialists and their stooges flagrantly sent troops to invade laos and further expanded the war of aggression in indochina, thus arousing the indignation of the broad masses of the american people. 60,000 people throughout the country held rallies and demonstrations on february 10, protesting against nixon administration's new war venture. 10,000 people took part in protest rallies in boston, thousands of people in protest rallies and demonstrations in new york, berkeley, ann arbor and other cities, and more than 1,000 people in protest demonstrations in chicago, philadelphia, madison and other cities. the nation-wide protest movement was a prelude to the spring struggle of the american people.

on march 1, nearly 3,500 people, representing construction workers, students and farmers marched shoulder to shoulder in a demonstration against the nixon administration's aggression in indochina, a cut-back in pay for construction workers and the pressing down of farm produce prices, when nixon, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, addressed a joint session of the iowa state legislature in des moines. the demonstrators fought with the police sent to suppress them. the combined struggle of the workers, farmers and students demonstrated the militant spirit of the american people of different strata who are united and support each other in their struggle against the nixon administration's reactionary policies at home and abroad.

before and after march 8 international working women's day, broad masses of women threw themselves into the struggle. rallies with 1,000-6,000 women taking part in each were held in oakland, new york city and san francisco to express firm opposition to the war of aggression, to demand the release of all political prisoners and to strive for equality of women. women's rallies were also held in boston, atlanta, chicago, cleveland, los angeles and other cities. 500 women from various parts of the u.s.a. held demonstrations in front of the pentagon in washington on april 10 to oppose the nixon administration's aggression in indochina and support the women of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the afro-americans, victims of cruel oppression and exploitation by the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, fought side by side with their white brethren in the american people's revolutionary struggle of this spring. 5,000 black and white people demonstrated on april 5 in wall street, new york, carrying placards inscribed with "u.s.a. all the way out of southeast asia now" and "end war, repression, racism", and shouting slogans, they marched to the downtown area of the city. on april 3, some 3,000 afro-americans and whites held a rally in chicago to protest against the u.s. aggression in indochina and observe the third anniversary of the murder of martin luther king by the u.s. imperialists. on the same day, afro-americans and white people in washington, detroit and cleveland also held rallies and demonstrations. a speaker at the detroit rally pointed out that to support the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam is to support the oppression and exploitation of the afro-americans.

simultaneous with the struggle against the war of aggression, broad masses of afro-americans, chicanos and puerto ricans also waged an active struggle against fascist persecution, unemployment and poverty. on march 13, over 1,000 afro-americans and whites in new haven held a rally to protest against the persecution of afro-american leaders by the u.s. ruling clique and demand the release of political prisoners. 2,000 chicanos demonstrated on march 7 in san juan, texas, against the killings of chicanos by the u.s. ruling clique. on march 15, over 5,000 puerto ricans held a rally in new york in protest against the persecution of the puerto ricans by the u.s. imperialists. on march 6, in las vegas, nevada, over 1,000 people, about half of them being afro-american women, staged an anti-poverty demonstration in protest against the welfare cuts by the reactionary authorities. 6,000 black and white people staged a powerful demonstration on march 20 against unemployment. on the same day, demonstrations against unemployment were held in sacramento, houston, chicago, san francisco and other cities. holding high placards with "fight racism, smash unemployment", the demonstrators protested against u.s. monopoly capital's wanton attacks on the working people.

in the same period, demonstrations and rallies were held by the people of rhode island, san francisco, and wilmington as well as students of the university of california and harvard university to protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina.

recently, some members of the religious circles, lawyers and servicemen issued statements against the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam. on april 10, more than 50 religious leaders issued a joint statement condemning this aggression. the next day, about 50 men of the u.s. first air cavalry division published a joint statement in the "new york times", which says: "bring all the gi's home now, end the war now." the statement also urges u.s. people to take part in the april 24 march.

in order to express the u.s. people's determination to oppose nixon administration's war of aggression in indochina, hundreds of mass organizations, including those of workers, students, women, afro-americans and war veterans, decided to hold massive rallies and demonstrations in washington and san francisco on april 24 to press the nixon administration to immediately withdraw all u.s. aggressor troops from indochina. the decision has won warm response from american people of various strata. thousands of war veterans, who had been brought to the war of

aggression in viet nam and have been opposing the nixon administration for carrying on this war, have already arrived in washington and held successive demonstrations since april 19. many representatives of afro-americans and women have also arrived there.

the approaching new upsurge of the american people's revolutionary struggle against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indochina will certainly deal heavier blows to the policy of war and aggression of the nixon administration.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1971)

a government trade delegation from zambia led by axon jasper soko, minister of trade and industry, arrived here from kwangchow by air this evening.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including ho ying, wang ming-chun and chen cheng-chung.

a.s. mweemba, first secretary, and other diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy in peking were present.

the zambian government trade delegation led by minister soko arrived in kwangchow on invitation on april 19. they visited china's 1971 spring export commodities fair there.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga also visited the fair and returned here today by the same plane.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Zambian Government Trade Delegation Led by Minister Soko

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met axon jasper soko, leader of the zambian government trade delegation and minister of trade and industry, and n.b. nyoni and w.w. smithson, members of the delegation, and had a friendly and cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and a.s. mweemba, first secretary of the zambian embassy.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, leading members of the departments concerned ho ying and wang ming-chun and comrade shen jo-chin were also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 23, 1971)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen gave a film reception here yesterday evening.

h.d. banda, minister, p. siwo, permanent secretary, and other officials of the zambian ministry of power, transport and works attended the film reception on invitation.

two chinese documentaries "the yangtze bridge at nanking" and "nungchi canal" were shown at the reception and were warmly praised by the zambian friends.

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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Firmly Uphold the Dialectical-Materialist Theory of Knowledge, Intensively Investigate Conditions

by

Lu Yen-shih (陆岩石)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1971)

Great teacher Marx pointed out: "It is not man's consciousness that determines his being, but on the contrary, it is man's social being that determines his consciousness." Applying this basic principle of Marxism in the practice of revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao put forth the famous slogan, "No investigation, no right to speak." This is a great development of the Marxist theory of knowledge.

Forty-one years ago, great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Social economic investigation is for the purpose of making a correct class estimate and subsequently formulating a correct policy of struggle." He added: "Departure from investigation of actual conditions will bring about an idealist class estimate and idealist guidance to work, and eventually this will result in either opportunism or putschism."

This profound Marxist analysis by Chairman Mao incisively expounds the relationship between investigation and the line. It points out the basis on which a correct line comes into being and also uncovers the root of the "Left" and right opportunist theories of knowledge.

Therefore, whether or not we persevere in making investigations is not a simple question of method of work but a major question of the struggle between the materialist theory of knowledge and idealist transcendentalism and a major question of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Only by firmly upholding the

dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge and vigorously promoting the practice of making investigations shall we be able to wash away idealist transcendentalism, to prevent and stop "Left" and right opportunism and to firmly and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What deserves attention is that some comrades, poisoned by idealist transcendentalism, continue to cherish erroneous ideas of various shapes toward investigation and study:

First, some people say: "We are familiar with the personnel here and the local conditions. It will be all right for us even if we do not make any investigation and study."

This way of taking a static, unchanged view of a question is wrong. According to the Marxist theory of knowledge, "In the long river of absolute truth, man's knowledge of specific course of a certain stage of development can only be relatively true." The movement of change of the objective real world will never end and man's knowledge of the objective world also will never have an end.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In a revolutionary period the situation changes very rapidly; if the knowledge of revolutionaries does not change rapidly in accordance with the changed situation, they will be unable to lead the revolution to victory."

Investigation of conditions is carried out every year and constantly, but in no way does it simply repeat itself. With the objective conditions changed, there are always some new special points, new problems and new developments; only by continuously going through practice and investigating the conditions can we make our knowledge advance in accordance with the development and change of the objective things. The viewpoint that "we are familiar with the local conditions and the personnel so that investigations are not necessary" was criticized long ago by Engels: Men "see that things stand still but forget that they move." In the face of the objective things which develop rapidly, if we move in a rut, read the "old calendar" and work in accordance with our "old experience," we cannot avoid meeting with defeat and "cannot get through."

Second, some people say: "We have participated in the revolution for a few decades and are experienced in work. We can take command for some time without making investigation of the objective conditions."

Many comrades have accumulated much experience in the practice of revolutionary struggle. Their experience is very valuable. But this experience is still very far from being enough to meet the needs of the tasks which we are shouldering. Meanwhile, our experience of work in the past can only be used as a guide for our work today and must not be followed slavishly and to the letter. Even if our past experience correctly reflects the laws of objective things at present, we still have to make investigation and adjust our experience to today's conditions if we are to bring it into play.

According to the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, man's correct knowledge has to be acquired through a course of time and in no way can it be acquired by one or two attempts. Only by following Chairman Mao's instruction, "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" can we raise our perceptual knowledge to the plane of rational knowledge and correctly guide the practice of revolution. Comrades who work in accordance with their "old experience" mistake their partial experience for universal truth, applying it everywhere. Superficially this old experience can serve its purpose for the time being. But when the conditions change and exceed the scope of their experience, they probably will deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In his article, "On Practice," Chairman Mao points out incisively: The mistake of "empiricism" in the theory of knowledge as a whole is that "it does not understand the historical or the dialectical nature of knowledge." We shall make mistakes in our work if we take our experience as a burden, refuse to learn modestly from the masses and to learn things in practice, and go no further to investigate conditions conscientiously, to accept new things and to study new problems.

Third, some people say: "We are busy with work. We can spare no time to investigate conditions constantly!"

In revolution, work really is very complicated and pressing and it is really necessary to make arrangements very well to get the time for making investigations. But this is not the question. The basic question lies in whether or not we sufficiently understand the meaning of investigation and whether or not we have the consciousness of working in accordance with the Marxist theory of knowledge. With this consciousness, we shall establish a system requiring investigation of conditions and put such investigation on our agenda. Without this consciousness, we shall not make investigation even if we have plenty of time.

Still some other comrades do not understand that investigations are the basis for and the preamble to doing our work well. No matter how busy they are the whole day, they are kept in the conference room, at their desks and beside the telephone. These comrades look "busy" but actually are "lazy." They are often upset because they cannot find the central task and cannot get rid of the situation of working passively. But they never use their head to think about the reason why they work passively and to draw lessons and they never go to the basic level to investigate conditions there.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Investigation may be likened to the long months of pregnancy, and solving a problem to actual delivery. To investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it." Practice shows that investigating conditions is often an important link helping us change our passive situation into an active situation when we are busy with our work. We may have one thousand and one items of work to do, but if we grasp the main link of investigation, we can do our work where it is essential and achieve double results with half as much hard work.

Still some other comrades ask other people to make investigations for them. They refuse to make investigations themselves. They guide their work by written reports from the lower level and data obtained from investigation made by the office. They say: "We grasp the work as a whole. We only look after the main orientation. We don't have to go often to the lower levels. We also can do our work well just by studying the data and listening to reports." This viewpoint also is one-sided.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Those who are responsible for guiding work, ranging from the chairman of a hsiang government to the chairman of the national central government, from a battalion commander to the chief commander, from the secretary of a Party branch to the secretary of a Party general branch, must personally participate in the investigation of actual conditions of the social economy and must not rely on written reports alone because investigation and report are two different things.

To grasp the orientation and to know the situation as a whole, the leading comrades must rely to a very big degree on their participating in investigation and acquiring first-hand information. Therefore, comrades who are more responsible for the work as a whole must go all the more deeply into realities to investigate conditions and to dissect every single point, so as to acquire true knowledge. If they only remain at home reading the data and hearing reports, they certainly can get only an obscure picture of the conditions and acquire only partial knowledge. They will not be able to make a sensible analysis of a problem and therefore cannot possibly grasp the orientation and cannot know the situation as a whole.

Of course, second-hand information is also very important in helping the leaders do their work well. But, only when they have a great deal of first-hand information in hand will the leading cadres be able to distinguish between the principal and the non-principal and between the essential and the non-essential of the second-hand information and bring the second-hand information into full play after processing it by the method of discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outisde to the inside.

The leading comrades of our Party at all levels are leaders in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They should also be leaders in working in accordance with the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Chairman Mao says: 'Our comrades should be educated in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, so that they may be able to rectify their thinking, are good at investigating conditions and summing up experience, overcome difficulties, make fewer mistakes, do their work well, strive to build a great socialist power and also help the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world, so as to accomplish our great internationalist duty."

We must obey Chairman Mao's teaching, conscientiously study the Marxist theory of knowledge and historical dialectics, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the reactionary idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary conception of history, constantly and unswervingly uphold the viewpoint of "practice first," vigorously promote the style of investigation, and advance forever along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

LINE STRUGGLE

A Strong Fortress for Defense of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- An account of the deeds of the Party branch of Liuhsi brigade, Lihsin hsien, Anhwei Province, in perseveringly carrying on the struggle between the two lines

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The deeds of the Party branch of Liuhsi brigade in perseveringly carrying on the struggle between the two lines merit reading.

The Liuhsi Party branch, led by Comrade Sung Pang-ch'ang, secretary of the Party branch, has time and again overcome evil winds and vicious waves during the fierce struggle between the two lines, and has courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During the current movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture," they disregarded personal gains or losses, repulsed "Leftist" and rightist interferences, conscientiously worked according to Party policies, worked according to actual conditions, and resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the Party characteristic and standpoint that should be maintained by every Party branch and by every Party member. It is an outstanding style of the Party that should be developed.

Every Party branch is a combat fortress for the thorough carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Every Party member should uphold such Party characteristic and standpoint and develop such outstanding style, courageously defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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On the extensive plain of Huaipei, a red banner of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" flutters. This is Liuhsi brigade of Lihsin hsien, Anhwei Province. Over the past ten years and more, comrades of the brigade Party branch have led the comrades and commune member masses of Liuhsi in resisting evil winds and overcoming vicious waves, repulsing "Leftist" and rightist interferences, and courageously defending and resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

They transformed Liuhsi brigade, an old disaster-area with land of yellow earth and sandy and alkaline soil, flooded nine out of every ten years, into a socialist advanced collective for the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline production and fishing.

The spiritual appearance of man and the natural appearance have all undergone drastic changes. The per-mow yield of grain and cotton has surpassed the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in five successive years. Last year, the per-mow yield of grain exceeded 1,000 catties, and that of cotton also rose to 125 catties. In a period of six years, the brigade delivered and sold 6.06 million catties of grain to the State, and each household supplied an average of 5,000 catties of commodity grain.

The poor and lower-middle peasants praised the comrades of the Party branch as a group of "fine leaders in resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." They also praised Comrade Sun Pang-ch'ang, Party branch secretary, as a "fine secretary who courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Stopping Evil Winds, Overcoming Vicious Waves

"Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeblood of us poor and lower-middle peasants. Without Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there won't be the Liuhsi of today." This is the most profound understanding of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Liuhsi. The Party branch of Liuhsi brigade and Comrade Sung Pang-ch'ang have time and again stopped the evil winds and battled against vicious waves during the fierce struggle between the two lines in the rural areas, and have resolutely followed the socialist road, and resolutely and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In 1955, when renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was whipping up an evil wind of slashing cooperatives, Sun Pang-ch'ang declared to the masses: "Running cooperatives is Chairman Mao's call, and we will never disband them without express orders from Chairman Mao."

In 1958, when the broad masses were holding aloft the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward, and people's communes and were advancing under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei raised an evil wind that was outwardly "Leftist" in appearance but rightist in reality. At that time,some people inappropriately wanted Liuhsi to sow wheat seeds to an excessive amount. Sun Pang-ch'ang who was a farmer himself knew clearly this was absurd, resolutely resisted it, and made rational sowing according to the actual conditions of the locality.

In the autumn of 1961, the former Fuyang District Party Committee sent a work team to Liuhsi to carry out an experiment of dividing farmland among households, absurdly maintaining that there were "ten superior characteristics" in "responsibility farms." The Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Liuhsi resolutely resisted such division. They said: "We don't want 'ten superior characteristics,' and we want only the one superior characteristic of socialism." The work team was offended and became angry, criticized Sun Pang-ch'ang for "refusal to carry out Party policies," and tried to dismiss him from his post and expel him from the Party.

Some comrades were worried and said to Sun Pang-ch'ang: "They come with high authority, and threaten you with expulsion and dismissal. You cannot twist your legs with your arms. What can be done?" Sun Pang-ch'ang also thought that "responsibility farms" were a decision of the provincial Party committee, and it would be foolhardy to stubbornly oppose it.

However, he remembered Chairman Mao's teaching "people's communes are fine" and Chairman Mao never said that dividing farmland among the households was fine. So he resolutely said: "Dismissal cannot deprive me of my membership in the commune, and expulsion from the Party cannot stop me from closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution. I will not do anything which is against Chairman Mao's instructions, and which will damage the basic interest of the masses, even though they may put a knife on my neck."

In 1964, during the movement of "four cleaning," Sun Pang-ch'ang led the Party branch to stop Liu Shao-ch'i's black wind that was outwardly "Leftist" in appearance but rightist in reality. He courageously stepped forward, angrily denounced the work team which had attacked and made false accusations against the revolutionary cadres of Liuhsi.

In 1965, when the Party branch was leading the commune members of the brigade in responding to Chairman Mao's great call and to unfold the movement of learning from Tachai, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Anhwei sneaked into Liuhsi, absurdly saying: "You have no hills and rocks, and how can you learn from Tachai? It's enough just to feed the horses to make them grow fatter, and raise the cattle to make them grow stronger, and make more flour."

Upon hearing this, the poor and lower-middle peasants sensed that there was something wrong. They said: "You will certainly embark on the capitalist road if the orientation is incorrect, in spite of your effort to fatten the horses and cattle."

The Party branch immediately organized people to print the five characters of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" everywhere at the entrance to Liuhsi village and on the roadside, expressing their determination. After one year's courageous battle, the per-mow yield of grain and cotton exceeded the targets set in the "National Program of Agricultural Development" for the first time.

Comrades of Liuhsi Party branch profoundly realize this truth from practice: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is developed amidst struggle. Only by persisting in struggle can we unwaveringly follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall be victorious in everything. This was true in the past, is true at present, and will be true forever in the future.

Repulsing Interferences, Implementing Policies

Comrades of Liuhsi Party branch cherished profound class affection for the great leader Chairman Mao and assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works. They regularly made living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to reality, using Chairman Mao's teachings to guide every word and every action of theirs. When they achieved some success,

they remembered Chairman Mao's teaching: "Be modest and prudent, and guard against arrogance and rashness." When they met with setbacks, they studied the teaching: "We must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." When they discovered their selfishness and impure thoughts, they studied the "three constantly read articles," "to serve the people whole-heartedly." When they met with difficulties, they studied the teaching: "A fine comrade should go to the place where there are difficulties." When they were confused during their work, they studied "On Contradiction" and the teaching: "We must exert effort to discover the principal contradiction." The great Mao Tse-tung's thought gave them boundless wisdom and strength, enabling them to adhere to the correct orientation and not to go on a wrong course amidst the confusing and complex struggles. They became able to use Chairman Mao's teachings to measure everything, use the viewpoint of class struggle to make analysis, repulse "Leftist" and rightist interferences, and conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Party policies.

During their formulation of the 1970 production targets and sowing plans, the Party branch led the cadres and the commune members to wage a struggle against rightist conservatism and against the outward "Leftist" appearance of a rightist reality.

The per-mow yield of grain of Liuhsi brigade has exceeded the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for five successive years. Would it be able to increase production again by a large margin? Would it be able to guarantee a per-mow yield of 800 catties, and strive to reach 1,000 catties on the basis of its 1969 per-mow yield of 670 catties? There were two different views within the leadership squad of Liuhsi brigade: Some comrades held that this slope was too steep and could hardly be climbed. To reap 670 catties from their yellow earth and sandy and alkaline soil was already the "maximum limit." Some comrades said: "Our Liuhsi has a good reputation outside. We must fell a tree to catch a crow--to be sure of success."

After hearing the views of the masses, the Party branch concretely analyzed the conditions of Liuhsi, and held that realization of the aforementioned goal was possible. The different views were reflections of the struggles between the two lines and the two world outlooks. The Party branch held study classes attended by the leadership squad and by some of the masses. They led everybody to use Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship as weapons and the fact that Wangch'eng No. 1 production team of this brigade had attained a per-mow grain yield of over 1,000 catties in criticizing and repudiating the "theory of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and the world outlook of the coward and laggard, arousing the cadres and masses.

At this time, another tendency also emerged. Some comrades suggested that in order to reap a high yield, it was necessary to grow less soybean and extensively expand paddy acreage. The Party branch noticed that this was a tendency covering up another tendency. If everybody grew less soybean, then the State supply of oil seed would become a problem. The Party branch then

promptly called a meeting of the Party branch committee to make a study, and put forward the problem for discussion by the masses. They led everybody to analyze the floods, droughts, and local soil conditions of various years, and, proceeding from reality, drew up a rational sowing plan for 1970.

After going through comparisons between the positive and negative sides, cadres and commune members of Liuhsi brigade clearly demarcated the boundaries between "adventurous efforts," "making no effort" and making appropriate effort. They linked up their sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts and made steady efforts to win a production increase by a large margin during 1970.

During this year, Liuhsi achieved a bumper harvest. The broad masses of cadres and commune members, cheered by bumper harvests, hoped to deliver and sell more grain to the State and accumulate more collective grain reserve. But a small number of cadres and commune members hoped to allocate more grain to the commune members but deliver and sell less to the State, and to make less grain reserve.

Grasping this wavering idea, the Party branch relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "three distribute-all and four no retention," and taught commune members not to forget, to give aid to world revolution and to socialist construction of the State despite the bumper harvest.

This year, the brigade delivered and sold 1.5 million catties of grain to the State, an increase of 500,000 catties over that of 1969, and accumulated a collective reserve of several hundred thousand catties. At the same time, they complied with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must do everything possible to enable the peasants to increase their individual income in each successive year from production increase during normal crop years," enabling the commune members to generally increase their income by about 10 percent a year.

Liuhsi brigade is an advanced brigade making all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline production and fishing. A minority of people did not understand the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development." They looked at the planting of economic crops on a limited amount of land in Liuhsi as "engaging in capitalism."

Hearing such a view, comrades of the Party branch did not show the slightest wavering of their determination in thoroughly carrying out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development." They are of the opinion that Liuhsi has insured the growing of grain crops each year and the grain yield has rapidly increased by persevering in the principle of "taking grain as the key link," that the development of economic crops is required by the State and for the people's livelihood, and that appropriate planting of certain economic crops is beneficial to the State, the collective, and the individual, and can also promote the development of grain production. Simultaneous with their persistence in developing grain

production with priority, they also make all-round development of forestry, livestock raising, sideline production and fishing and implement Party policies.

Comrades of Liuhsi Party branch profoundly realize that Party policies are concrete expressions of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and that any "Leftist" and rightist tendency in carrying out policies would contravene Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and would hit the activeness of the masses and damage the collective economy.

Relentlessly Grasping Fundamentals, Giving Prominence to Politics

The Party branch of Liuhsi brigade has advanced amidst the stormy class struggles, and grown up amidst the struggle between the two lines. Comrades of the Party branch deeply realize that the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the rural areas should be grasped constantly and repeatedly, and that they should never relax their effort after some achievement.

In the course of learning from Tachai, various production teams of Liuhsi brigade carried out a series of reorganization and education, and strengthened the leadership squad. The Party branch thought this work was almost completed. But the problem of Machuang production team drew the attention of all. This production team was relatively backward. During the movement of learning from Tachai, it reorganized the leadership squad, promoted production, and became an advanced team. But not long afterward, the production in the team declined, due to disunity among some of the cadres. Some comrades were of the opinion that the disunity and row among the cadres was no cause for alarm, and that the failure to boost production was mainly due to the failure to carry out close planting. The solution was to further strengthen scientific farming.

The Party branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must never forget class struggle." They went through investigation and research, aroused the masses to expose contradictions, and to discover root causes, and finally ferreted out the class enemies who had sabotaged the unity among the cadres by inciting clan struggles, thus rapidly changing the situation.

Grasping this living lesson, the Party branch conducted education of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines among the cadres, and raised the cadres' consciousness.

During the course of thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Liuhsi Party branch has constantly utilized various opportunities to ceaselessly instill socialist ideology in the peasants, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the peasants and to remold the peasants.

One day in 1967, a young production team leader, wearing sun glasses and new leather shoes and riding a newly bought bicycle, was coming toward Sun Pang-ch'ang. At the sight of Sun Pang-ch'ang, he quickly jumped down

from the bicycle, proudly asking: "Secretary Sun, what do you think of my bicycle?" Sun Pang-ch'ang put forth criticism, hitting the nail on the head: "The bicycle is beautiful, but your ideology is not."

Sun Pang-ch'ang went to the home of that young team leader, assisted him to run a household study class, invited old and poor peasants to educate him through recollection of past miseries and thinking of present happiness, and asked his mother to help him to recollect their life of running away from famine and begging for a living before the liberation. Sun Pang-ch'ang also brought him to the one mow of old poor land owned by his family before the liberation, recounting the disastrous history of his family. The sufferings of the powerless poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society, and the happiness of the poor and lower-middle peasants who are holding the power in the new society formed a contrast and enabled this young cadre to understand his own mistake, to make corrections, and to win the confidence of the masses.

The transformation of this young cadre aroused Sun Pang-ch'ang's deep thought: The broad cadres and commune members of Liuhsi, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, have gone through several struggles and steeling, greatly raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. However, the influence of bourgeois ideologies still exist, the spontaneous capitalist tendency of petty-producers still exist, and they will rise once there is opportunity. The struggle between the two world outlooks, between the two roads has not ended, and the work to educate the peasants should not be relaxed for one single moment.

The Party branch has since attached more attention to organizing the broad cadres and commune members to make a living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and running various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the cadres and commune members of Liuhsi have raised their spiritual boundaries to a new height. The idea of farming for the revolution and the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in carrying out revolution to the end is greatly developed.

Young livestock tender Jen Ching-ch'ang dashed forward without hesitation to protect a pregnant female horse when a male horse was trying to kick her. The female horse was saved but he sacrificed his young life.

Wang T'ien-chang, 77-year-old livestock tender, resolutely refused to accept "five protections" and strove to reach "five-good," persevering in raising livestock for the revolution. He said: "I will continue to carry the saddles for the sake of revolution, even if I live to 100 years of age." This old man had gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party when he was 75.

At the last moment before his death from illness, Fu Huai-lan, a member of the Party branch and leader of a production team, invited all members of the team to his bedside, asking everybody to conscientiously implement Chairman

Mao's directives. He asked members of his family not to forget the exploitation practiced by the landlord class, and to follow Chairman Mao on the socialist road.

These model persons have become examples for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to learn.

Non-Separation of Body from Labor, Non-Separation of Mind from the Masses

The Liuhsi Party branch realizes from the course of practice that the leadership squad must take the lead in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in order to make the masses resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that the leadership must take the lead in materializing ideological revolutionization in order to promote the ideological revolutionization of the masses. Therefore, comrades pay particular attention to relentlessly grasping the ideological construction of the leadership squad.

Among the members of the Liuhsi Party branch an overwhelming majority were refugees from natural disasters. They went begging, worked as farm hands, and were subject to class sufferings. After becoming cadres, they have been able to maintain the original characteristics of laboring people, with non-separation of their bodies from labor, and non-separation of their minds from the masses. Sun Pang-ch'ang has been a cadre for 20 years, and has not changed the original characteristic of the laboring people, wearing coarse clothes and a pair of old cloth-shoes all the year round. He is concerned with the thoughts of each cadre and constantly encourages them to continue the revolution and make ceaseless advances. He constantly joins other members of the Party branch to study Chairman Mao's works, unfold criticism and self-criticism, and exert efforts to remold his world outlook. He also conducts open-door rectification of work style, inviting poor and lower-middle peasants to evaluate and comment on the leadership squad.

A comrade of the Party branch joined the revolution at the same time with Sun Pang-ch'ang and became a Party member in the same year. The two have been in battles together for over ten years. This comrade is very happy and pleased to see the conditions of Liuhsi today. He said: "It would take quite a while for other people to catch up with us, even our Liuhsi sits down to take a rest." Sun Pang-ch'ang thought this idea incorrect and went to see him to have a chat. He said: "I am old and ill, and my thoughts are too conservative to catch up with those of others. It's better for me to stay aside." Sun Pang-ch'ang said to him: "Comrades Ch'en Yung-kuei and Chia Chin-ts'ai joined the revolution before us and are older than we, but they are making revolution with vim and vigor." This comrade, under the assistance of Sun Pang-ch'ang, assiduously studies Chairman Mao's works, raises his revolutionary consciousness, and is engaging in revolution with vim and vigor.

Under the leadership of Sun Pang-ch'ang, the leadership squad of Liuhsi has firmly grasped the key to production struggle--control of floods, and persists in struggling against nature. Comrade Sun Pang-ch'ang has all along stood on the forefront of the struggle. During heavy rainy seasons, he would wear a bamboo hat, hold a stick, and leave the office to inspect the conditions of flooding. He spent two summers in wind and rain storms, traversed through all the gullies and swamps of Liuhsi, grasped the laws of flood disasters, and finally joined the masses to formulate a scientific and systematic plan for harnessing the flood. During winter months, they led a flood-harnessing contingent with high spirit and aspirations, braved snow- and wind-storms, walked on ice, waged a battle on work sites, assuming the functions of commanders, combatants, and propaganda personnel.

The ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad has aroused the ideological revolutionization of the masses. The revolutionary vigor of the leadership squad has inspired the revolutionary spirit of the masses. After many years of arduous struggle, Liuhsi has excavated over 20 large, medium and small ditches, with a total length of over 100 li. They have also sunk a large number of mechanical wells and built up a relatively good engineering system to prevent flood, to drain off waterlogging, and to resist drought, basically eradicating flood and drought disasters. Liuhsi, which used to be poor and barren in the past, is becoming a "Huaipei area like that south of the Yangtze River."

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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MINING EQUIPMENT

Revolutionary Masses on Machine-Building Industry Front Vigorously Manufacture Mining Equipment in Aid of Mining Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1971)

(NCNA Peking, April 20) Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop the mining industry," the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on the front of machine-building industry in China go all out, aim high and strive to trial-make and produce a greater quantity of better mining equipment in aid of all localities in their fight to develop the mining industry on a big scale and to actively contribute their might toward quickening the development of the iron and steel industry.

Now the machine-building industry is vigorously manufacturing mining equipment totalling several hundred varieties. Many of these varieties are equipment in sets newly designed to meet the special characteristics of mining in China. In the first quarter of this year, the national output of mining equipment was much greater than that in the corresponding period of last year, and the quality was also much better.

The broad revolutionary masses on the front of the machine-building industry in our country have learned deeply from the practice of prolonged struggle that: Only by firmly and unswervingly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and vigorously serving the iron and steel industry will it be possible for the machine-building industry to play its role in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and to develop itself with better results. To serve the iron and steel industry, the machine-building industry must first produce a greater quantity of better mining equipment to insure the development of mining.

For this reason, they resolutely criticize the erroneous tendency of "only asking the metallurgical department for supply of iron and steel without serving the iron and steel industry in return" which formerly existed in all sectors of the machine-building industry. They continuously eliminate the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and are determined to vigorously manufacturing mining equipment and to make new contributions toward developing the iron and steel industry.

Many mining machine works and heavy-duty machine works have corrected their erroneous tendency of being willing only to produce goods in popular demand and being unwilling to "bite a hard bone," paying attention only to production value and tonnage and taking no heed of the specifications of products, considering only their own convenience and disregarding the needs of mining. They now bear in mind the interests of the mines, do everything to meet the urgent demands of the mines, and strive to serve the construction and production of the mine.

The workers of Loyang Mining Machine Works heroically put forth this slogan: "We produce whatever the mines need!" Last year, Kungch'angling Iron Mine which was newly built by Anshan Iron and Steel Company urgently needed a big hoisting machine. Upon learning this, Loyang Mining Machine Works first sent some people to make investigations on the spot and then designed a machine. Later, it took only six months to build a big hoisting machine for Kungch'angling Iron Mine. Now, this machine works has so quickly developed that it can provide the mines with a few dozen varieties of equipment including extracting machines, cranes, crushers and ore washing and dressing machines.

During the vigorous fight to develop the building of mining machines, some very encouraging phenomena emerged in some localities: Many medium-sized and small factories which exclusively manufactured ordinary machines in the past have now joined the ranks of builders of mining equipment; a new situation in which small factories spur big ones on, big factories lead small ones and big, medium-sized and small enterprises work with united efforts to build mining machines has taken shape.

In Kiangsu, Honan, Hopei, Shanghai and other provinces and municipalities, under the unified leadership of the Party and in accordance with the over-all planning, some local machine works and other factories are organized for socialist cooperation, to fight a people's war and to produce mining machines, subsequently quickly increasing their abilities to produce mining machines.

In Nant'ung district, Kiangsu Province, 19 machines works at the three levels of the district, hsien and commune get organized and, in less than a year, have succeeded in trial-making a sintering machine with a base area of 18 square meters.

In Honan Province, since the second half of last year, 18 machine works and electrical appliance factories in seven localities, namely, Chengchow, Chiaotso, Hsuch'ang, Loyang, K'aifeng, Hsinhsiang and Hsinyang, are organized to produce, with greater, faster, better and more economical results,more than 650 sets of small mining equipment, including rock drillers, air compressors, hoisting machines, crushers, coal trolleys, and transformers, which have been used promptly to equip the local small mines, thereby giving vigorous support to the building of the local small iron and steel plants.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad revolutionary masses on the front of the machine-building industry have wiped away the erroneous idea that "since mining machines come into contact with the rocks, they must be sturdy, big and clumsy." They firmly break the foreign rules and regulations and actively set up systems capable of producing fine-quality and highly efficient mining equipment which meet the needs of exploring the various resources of minerals in our country. They persevere in studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic articles, including "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and often go into the mines to labor shoulder to shoulder with the miners and to extensively listen to their opinions and demands. By the method of forming two "three-in-one combinations" among the manufacturing unit, the designing unit and

the user unit and among the old workers, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary technicians, they vigorously conduct technical innovation, improve their products and have succeeded in making quantities of advanced equipment of high efficiency and good quality.

Taiyuan Mining Machine Works formerly produced a kind of drilling machine for use in an open-cut mine. This drilling machine weighed 28 tons, worked with low efficiency, could not be used conveniently and was called a "stupid, bulky, clumsy and coarse" thing. Later, the workers of this machine works went to the mine to investigate the conditions and innovated this drilling machine technically, reducing its weight by half, diminishing its size by two-thirds and making it convenient for operation and maintenance.

Loyang Mining Machine Works recently designed a lifting machine of a new structure. This machine has a lifting capacity greater than that of an old product by one quarter but its weight is lighter by one quarter.

The rock driller produced by Tientsin Pneumatic Tools Plant, the drilling machine produced by Taiyuan Mining Machine Works and Hsuanhua Pneumatic Machine Works, the one-cubic-meter extracting and digging machine produced by Fushun Extracting and Digging Machine Works, the multi-wire hoisting machine produced by Loyang Mining Machine Works, the permanent-Magnetic dressing machine and the filtering machine produced by Shenyang Mining Machine Works, and the sets of medium-less (無介质) new equipment for dry grinding and dry dressing of ore jointly designed and manufactured by such units as the designing institute of Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Peking Iron Mine, the Shenyang Mining Machine Works and the Shenyang Heavy-Duty Machine Works, are lighter and more efficient than the old products and are easier to operate. They play a tremendous role in increasing the productivity of the mines and reducing the intensity of labor.

To give better aid in developing the mining industry, many machine works break down the fetish that "only when there are big factories and big equipment will it be possible to manufacture mining machines." Working with their own hands, the workers vigorously manufacture the big-scale special equipment needed by the mining machines. Shanghai Chienshe Machine Works needed some special equipment for producing the mouth-shape crusher. Its workers further displayed the spirit of "ants gnawing bone" and built 12 "ants" machine tools, guaranteeing the needs of production. T'angshan Metallurgical and Mining Machine Works manufactures by its own efforts the special equipment needed in the manufacture of mining machines. Some large-scale enterprises like Shenyang Heavy-Duty Machine Works, Loyang Mining Machine Works and Taiyuan Mining Machine Works also adopt the simple and indigenous methods and combine the indigenous and the foreign methods and manufacture large quantities of special equipment with greater, faster, better and more economical results, thereby meeting the needs of development of production.

While vigorously developing the building of mining machines, the broad revolutionary masses on the front of machine-building industry in various localities pay very close attention to raising the level of assembly of the mining machines and make sure that the mining machines can play a more effective role in production as quickly as possible. Many units responsible for assembly of the mining machines actively play a "supporting role" in building socialism and strive to fulfill their contracts, winning warm-hearted praise from the user units.

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RECOVERY OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Energetically Develop the Recovery and Utilization of Waste and Used Materials

by

Sang T'u-wen (桑士文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 18, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's guideline of "Develop economy and insure supply," commercial departments in our country developed the spirit of industry and frugality and actively developed the work of recovering and utilizing waste and used materials. This provided large amounts of raw materials for industrial and agricultural production.

Outstanding achievements have been scored in the recovery and utilization of waste and used materials by commercial departments, which is of great significance. Many commercial workers are attaching great importance to this work. However, certain erroneous ideas still harbored by some comrades affect the further development of the work of recovering and utilizing waste and old materials.

Some people said: "Waste and used materials are junk. They cannot be of much use." They did not consider the work of recovery and utilization of waste and used materials important at all.

Waste and used materials are materials which we can no longer make use of directly in production and daily life. But after processing and sorting, much of such waste and used materials which look like "junk" can become important raw materials for industrial and agricultural production. For instance, bones and bits of animal skin which are liable to be neglected are raw materials for the manufacture of many kinds of animal glues which are used as auxiliary materials by some 30 light and chemical industries in more than a thousand products.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, waste and used materials departments in Shanghai energetically recovered waste and used materials and furnished several million tons of raw materials of over a thousand categories for industrial and agricultural production. This demonstrates that this work is far from being unimportant. If we do this work well we shall be able to increase the state's wealth. On the contrary, if we fail to devise means to do this work well, we shall be wasting large amounts of utilizable materials.

Some people thought: "We have been collecting waste and used materials every year, so not much is left to be collected now." Such an idea is inconsistent with the actual conditions and is metaphysical. Waste and used materials are the product of new materials after being processed and used in everyday life, therefore production of waste and used materials is embodied in the production of new materials. As industrial and agricultural production continues to develop, the amount of waste and used materials

produced also increases. After yesterday's waste and used materials have been utilized, new waste and used materials are again produced today.

In the meantime, as our knowledge and technical know-how develop, our ability to utilize waste and used materials also improves. Now we can utilize "waste" we could not in the past. Consequently we must not look only at "collecting every year" but also at "being produced every year"; not only at our past ability to recover and utilize waste materials but also at the continuous elevation of our ability to do so.

Facts have proved that there are large amounts of waste and used materials existing in the factories, enterprises and the cities and countryside. We may recover them every year, but they will never become exhausted. At present our ability to recover and utilize waste and used materials is far from being great. Miscellaneous bones, waste rubber and paper making materials still exist in large quantities in society; but the rate of recovery by commercial departments every year is still very small. Furthermore, there are still many types of waste and used materials which have never been recovered and utilized at all. These materials still await our opening of a new road of utilization.

We must also realize that there is a struggle between the two ideologies in the work of recovery and utilization of waste and used materials. Centuries-old customs make some people think that those who engage in this work are "lowly." A small number of people in society also consider the recovery and re-sale of waste materials a job to be ashamed of. All these are reflections of the bourgeois way of thinking. Therefore we must further heighten the political consciousness of the comrades engaged in the work of recovering and utilizing waste and used materials, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, overcome the erroneous idea that handling of waste materials is "lowly," establish the sense of glory in recovering waste materials for the sake of revolution, develop the spirit of not fearing hardship and dirtiness, implement Chairman Mao's great guidelines of "Building our country with industry and frugality" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people" with practical action, and contribute still more to socialist construction.

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Work of Multi-Purpose Utilization of Commercial Departments Has a Bright Future

by

Revolutionary Committee of the Tsingtao Municipal Commerce Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 18, 1971)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, industrial departments have been actively developing a movement of multi-purpose utilization under the guidance of Chairman Mao's strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." They successfully turned "wastes" into riches and converted things "harmful" into things useful, thereby opening up a broad way for increasing production and conservation of raw materials and finished materials. This, however, presents us with a new question: Can commercial departments undertake multi-purpose utilization? We penetrated into basic level units to solicit the views of the masses in connection with this question. By doing so we discovered that the Tsingtao Chemical Industry Station has attained relatively good achievements and acquired some experience in extracting materials out of society and in organizing factories, neighborhoods, communes and schools to undertake multi-purpose utilization.

A Struggle Between the Two Different Ideas of Management

The Tsingtao Chemical Industry Station is a wholesale unit dealing in chemicals, dyestuffs and paints. In the past few years, taking advantage of its own characteristics of management, it developed its extensive contacts with commercial departments and organized some 40 factories to undertake multi-purpose utilization. During these years they recovered 6,500 tons of some 20 different kinds of materials including sulphur lumps, copper sulphate, magnesium sulphate, potassium sodium tartrate and sulphide dyes, etc. This helped to furnish industrial departments with large amounts of raw materials and effectively supported industrial and agricultural production.

At the beginning, comrades of the Chemical Industry Station had different views toward the question of whether commercial departments were capable of effecting multi-purpose utilization. Some people said: "Commercial departments produce no wastes, so they cannot undertake multi-purpose utilization." But many comrades disagreed with this view and thought that multi-purpose utilization was a way to implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Building our country with industry and frugality," an important measure for increasing production and expanding the circulation of commodities and also an important task for commercial departments in the development of the movement of production increase and conservation.

Commercial departments are most suited to develop the work multi-purpose utilization because their supply operation enables them to have a clear picture of the situation of waste materials in various industrial departments. Now, some people say it is possible to undertake multi-purpose utilization and some say not; this is a reflection of the two different ideas of management and two different styles of management.

With these ideas in mind, the revolutionary committee of the Tsingtao Chemical Industry Station mobilized the workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop economy and insure supply" and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to elevate everybody's understanding. Everybody said: If we know full well that there are riches in wastes but one-sidedly confine ourselves to our own sphere of operation and fail to recover and utilize them positively, such an attitude will be a reflection of the pure commercial viewpoint. We must do whatever is consistent with Chairman Mao's teaching and favorable to revolution. We must undertake the work of multi-purpose utilization and do it well!

Conducting Investigation and Study for the Sake of Serving Multi-Purpose Utilization

Now that understanding is elevated, how should we serve the work of developing multi-purpose utilization? They tried to find an answer from Chairman Mao's writings. Chairman Mao said: "Whatever we are doing, if we fail to understand the circumstances of the matter, its nature and its relation with other things, we shall be unable to find out rules governing that thing, to decide how to do it, and to do it well." Chairman Mao's teaching clearly pointed out to us the direction for advance.

To find out about the sources of waste materials comrades of the station organized special personnel to penetrate deep into factories, workshops and suburban countryside to conduct extensive and careful investigations and studies about the source of waste materials. To find out about the source of copper scrap, they visited some 40 factories of various trades including the chemical industry, textile printing and dyeing, etc.

When they first visited a machine-building plant the comrades there said: Copper scrap and filings have all been handed over to the refinery for making copper. Thus they went to the copper refinery where the answer was: Ashes and slags from the copper refining process were collected by the social welfare factory for picking. Then they went to the social welfare factory, the comrades said: All ashes and slags have been examined and residual copper picked out and there is no more utilization value in them.

Now can they still be utilized? The comrades refused to become disappointed. Disregarding dirtiness and fatigue, they dug the dirt out from the bottom of the ditch and took them back for chemical analysis. As a result, they finally discovered that the dirt still contained a small trace of copper oxide. Thus they have found a treasure which could be utilized in many ways. In this way they conducted ten investigations in over a hundred factories.

According to incomplete statistics of the chemical industry and other systems, there is a very rich resource of slag, waste water and waste gas which contain metals and various raw materials for the chemical industry such as gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, chromium, potassium, sodium and cobalt that can be made into some 50 important products.

Now large numbers of sources of waste materials have been found and this furnished us with favorable conditions for the organization and development of multi-purpose utilization; but how should we use these waste materials for production, and specially how should we help factories operated by neighborhoods, communes, production brigades and schools to develop comprehensive utilization? In order to acquire experience, the Chemical Industry Station decided to conduct experiments on recovery. In the course of experiments the comrades enhanced the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. For instance, there were large quantities of poison in a kind of waste from a chemical plant. If care is not exercised during experiment, it is very easy to become poisoned. But the comrades knew that to extract riches from waste materials was a way to implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Building our country with industry and frugality," and did not complain about hardship during their work. After some 50 repeated experiments during the course of more than two months, they finally found the proper measure of protection and turned out the first batch of chromium sulphate. Upon handing it over to a leather making plant for trial, it was found that it met the requirements. This provided experience for comprehensive utilization.

Developing the Role of Commercial Departments and Organizing Social Forces To Effect Comprehensive Utilization in a Big Way

Efforts of the comrades of the Tsingtao Chemical Industry Station made the experiments of many items of multi-purpose utilization successful. In the meantime, production of some of the items has been started. At this time, some comrades advocated not to hand items of experimentation over to outside units but retain them in the station so as to develop the experimenting plant into a large plant of multi-purpose utilization. Now, are they to undertake multi-purpose utilization by depending on the commercial departments alone or are they to mobilize the social forces to engage in multi-purpose utilization together? Comrades of the Chemical Industry Station studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must persevere in the mass line, give the masses a free hand and engage in mass movement in a big way" and analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of these two ways.

Everybody realized that capabilities of commercial departments were limited, and therefore they could not possibly collect all the waste materials from society. If we took advantage of the commercial departments' extensive contact, organized the forces in society, and in particular, helped the neighborhoods, communes and production brigades to engage in multi-purpose utilization, our contribution to socialist construction would be even bigger. Thus they helped Fushansuo production brigade, the Service Station

of the Loushanhou Neighborhood Office, T'aihsi Chemical Utilization Plant, and the 39th Middle School of Tsingtao to set up 19 small multi-purpose utilization plants and waste utilization workshops.

The following is their way of operation:

1. Offering active assistance to help large plants, which produce large quantities of waste materials in a concentrated way and are capable of recovering them, to recover waste materials and utilize them.

For instance, the Alcohol Plant produces large amounts of carbon dioxide in the process of alcohol manufacture. In the past most of this waste gas was let out into the atmosphere. Upon realizing that this waste gas could be recovered and used to make sodium bicarbonate, comrades of the Chemical Industry Plant took the initiative to introduce the advanced experience acquired in other localities to this plant whose leadership and workers immediately attached importance to it and expanded their equipment to begin production of sodium bicarbonate.

2. Organizing factories operated by neighborhoods, communes, production brigades, and schools to utilize local waste materials which exist in small quantities in a scattered manner and require only simple techniques for their utilization.

In this case, the Chemical Industry Station helped them to conduct experiments, solve problems concerning the supply of raw materials and push the sale of products. For example, the Chemical Industry Station handed over the production of chromium sulphate, which it had successfully tested, to Loushan production brigade and helped the latter to put up simple buildings, set up drying ovens and concentrating tanks to effect multi-purpose utilization by native methods. As a result, this production brigade turned out over 200 tons of chromium sulphate during the past year.

3. Developing the system of large plants helping small plants and organizing hook-ups between plants and hook-ups between plants and communes.

For long periods of time in the past Tsingtao Chemical Fiber Plant and some other plants depended upon other localities for the supply of 25 tons of zinc sulphate a month they needed for raw material. Upon discovering that zinc slag could be recovered from the Tsingtao Knitting Plant and the Storage Battery Plant and sulphuric acid could be recovered from the Tsingtao Chemical Plant and the Tsingtao Agricultural Chemical Plant, which could be turned into zinc sulphate, comrades of the Chemical Industry Station organized neighborhood factories to collect this waste acid and slag to be utilized for production. They assisted these factories to solve problems of equipment by enlisting the help of employing units. This enabled these small factories to begin the production of zinc sulphate rapidly to supply large fabric and dyeing plants and support production in larger industries.

4. Organizing technical exchange and study of advanced experiences acquired in other localities.

Items which can be utilized in many ways are numerous and the technical know-how involved is complex. Therefore, to rely on our own experience alone is not enough. During the past few years the Chemical Industry Station organized chemical, textile and plastic plants as well as some of the small factories in the neighborhoods, communes and production brigades for as many as eight times to study experiences in multi-purpose utilization acquired in advanced areas. This was very useful for the development of multi-purpose utilization.

For instance in the past, T'aihsi Chemical Waste Utilization Plant, which utilized slag and waste acid to produce aluminum sulphate and copper sulphate, threw away its waste water and waste soil produced during the process of production. But since the comrades of the plant studied Shanghai's advanced experience, they began to make use of the waste water and waste soil, which were thrown away in the past, to increase the production of alum ammonia and ferrous sulphate.

Developing Multi-Purpose Utilization in Depth And in Breadth

Experience acquired by the Tsingtao Chemical Industry Station taught us that there was great future for commercial departments in multi-purpose utilization. Commercial departments must further develop their own work of multi-purpose utilization in addition to fully enhancing their strong point of having a wide contact to widen the sphere of multi-purpose utilization. Much of the waste materials left over from processing and packing by workers, peasants and soldiers can be re-utilized. This is one of the sources of raw materials for multi-purpose utilization which we should not neglect.

At present the Marine Products Supply and Sales Company of Tsingtao is recovering all crab shells, which were considered useless in the past, and converted them into an important raw material for making color films. The Waste and Used Materials Company set up a waste materials utilization plant with native methods in accordance with local conditions and created large riches for the State. Department stores and sundry goods wholesale stations purchased waste wooden boxes and paper cartons to be processed and modified for re-use. This helped to conserve large quantities of timber and paper. Some of the restaurants have also begun to utilize waste oil to make soap.

At present the technique of recovery and utilization is still far from being advanced and there is still plenty of unexploited "wastes" which can be utilized. This situation demands the commercial departments to continue to develop the work of comprehensive utilization in depth and in breadth.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive Enhances Revolutionization and Militancy of Peking People's Liberation Army Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

commanders and fighters of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army are studying politics and military affairs diligently, raising their educational level and studying books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works in line with chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive. they are also participating in criticizing the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution, doing mass work and engaging in agriculture and side-line production. all this has heightened the revolutionization and militancy of the unit.

the commanders and fighters give first place to the study of books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works. they integrate theory with practice and strive to apply what they study. the leading cadres integrate their study of books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works with the struggle between the two lines within the party. they recognize the need to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in order to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and conscientiously implement and defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

all leading members of the unit's party committee are veteran cadres who joined the revolution in earlier days. determined to grasp marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, they persist in diligently studying books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works no matter how busy they are.

in the "may 7" directive, chairman mao points out that the people's liberation army "should always be ready to participate in the struggles to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution." the cadres and fighters of the peking unit often launch revolutionary mass criticism in their barracks, construction sites, fields and drilling grounds. they sharply criticized such reactionary fallacies as the theory of the "dying out of class struggle", "transcendentalism" and "two combine into one" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the unit's ninth company carried on revolutionary mass criticism in the light of the current situation and tasks. after the theory of "making the technique a mystery" was exploded, the fighters were fully aroused and learned how to repair their weapons. now minor repairs can be done in the company.

guided by chairman mao's "may 7" directive the commanders and fighters have greatly raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in the past five years. more and more "four-good" companies (note one) and "five-good" fighters (note two) have come to the fore. a contingent of fighters whole-heartedly devoted to the public interest is maturing. recalling how they carried out chairman mao's "may 7" directive, the commanders and fighters came to the conclusion that the most important experience was to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way.

in line with the great leader chairman mao's teachings "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "the people's

liberation army is always a fighting force", the commanders and fighters, while carrying out the directive, foster the concept of vigilance at all times and regard developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as an important way to raise their fighting strength. the third company performed a good number of meritorious exploits in war. it won the first-class merit in storming a fortified city during the liberation war and was awarded the honoured title "a heroic, steel-like company good at both attacking and defending" and a special-class merit during the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. in carrying out the "may 7" directive, the party branch cited the company's heroic tradition to encourage its members to fear neither hardship nor death for the sake of the revolution. the company was harvesting rice one time when there was heavy rain for days and they had to cover some 25 kilometres each day. the company leadership seized this opportunity to give education in revolutionary heroism and inspired the fighters to fear neither hardship nor death. going and returning on foot, the company worked hard five days in a row and fulfilled their task ahead of time. during a forced march training, a fighter got many blisters on his feet and strained his foot as well. but with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, he put up with the discomfort and helped his comrades by taking over some of their loads and conducted propaganda and agitation work. he was commended as a dauntless fighter in the company.

like the third company, many other companies have worked hard to strengthen revolutionary tenacity and constantly sharpen their sense of preparedness against war. they have become increasingly vigilant against any eventuality at any time.

chairman mao points out in his "may 7" directive that our army, a great school, "should also do mass work and participate in the socialist education movement in the factories and the villages. when the socialist education movement is over, it will always find mass work to do so as to be always at one with the masses." the commanders and fighters repeatedly and seriously studied the "may 7" directive. mass work is a consistent teaching by chairman mao as well as an important duty and a glorious tradition of the p.l.a., they recognized. they were convinced that as long as the army is always one with the masses, it is invincible.

back at the time of the liberation war, the commanders and fighters of the unit, acting on chairman mao's teachings, penetrated enemy areas to do propaganda work among the masses, organize them, arm them, help them set up revolutionary political power and build communist party organizations. their work increased the armed might of the people's army and helped wipe out the enemy. since liberation the commanders and fighters, carrying on the glorious tradition of doing mass work, have gone to factories and villages to do mass work and have done it well. during the struggles against the tzuya river flood in 1963 and against the seaquake along the pohai bay in 1965, they stood at the forefront in protecting the people's lives and property and forged a profound class friendship with the local people. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they responded to chairman mao's great call "the people's liberation army should support the broad masses of the left" and went to factories, villages and schools to support the left, industry and agriculture, exercise military control, and give political and military training. they have closely followed chairman mao's strategic plan, gone deep among the masses, zealously propagated mao tsetung thought, spared no effort in running study classes of various types, undertaken deep-going,

sustained revolutionary mass criticism, dealt relentless blows at the handful of class enemy and accelerated the pace of criticism-struggle-transformation in the various units where they were stationed.

in the past five years the commanders and fighters have attached great importance to mass work whether in supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercising military control and giving political and military training, working at construction sites, doing farmwork or on camping trips. during field camping last winter army doctors served the people wherever they went, while other fighters helped production teams reclaim barren hills and accumulate manure. while camping, fighters of an artillery company organized themselves into teams to collect manure for the nearby production teams on the way. the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciated their action to support spring farming.

following chairman mao's instruction "engage in agriculture and side-occupations", the commanders and fighters of the peking unit have reclaimed large tracts of wasteland and got rich harvests of grain in the past five years. they are now self-sufficient in vegetables. this has improved their living standards and lightened the financial burden of the people. in addition, the armymen have run their lime and brick kilns, foodstuff processing workshops, rice husking mills and small pharmaceutical plants.

note one: "four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

note two: "five-good" fighters are fighters who excel politically and ideologically and in the "three-eight" working style, in military technique, in fulfilling combat missions, and in keeping fit.

FARM MACHINES

Farm Machinery Plant Serves Multi-National Southwest China Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 25, 1971)

the farm machinery building and repair plant in tengchung county on china's southwest border is turning out threshers, huskers, irrigation and drainage equipment and other farm machinery. it is making conscientious efforts to implement chairman mao's great instruction: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."

this part of the kaolikung mountain range 3,000 metres above sea level in yunnan province is inhabited by eight nationalities including the han, tai, lisu and hui people. agricultural production was low under the cruel exploitation and oppression by the feudal chieftains and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. some minority nationalities still used the slash and burn farming method.

the party and chairman mao have given special attention to the development of production there since liberation. the county farm machinery plant was set up in 1957. though the

plant was not well equipped, the workers turned out many semi-mechanized threshers and rice-transplanters as well as various kinds of tools and water turbines to meet local needs. their efforts were appreciated by the peasants.

the revolutionary cadres and workers of the plant often study chairman mao's instruction "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and other instructions on industry supporting agriculture. they keep to this correct orientation. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant revolutionary committee has sent many study groups to cover all the communes and production teams in the county in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels." working in the fields alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants gave the members of the groups a better understanding of specific needs. the harvesting of wheat coincides with the transplanting of rice, which must be rushed because of rainy days. all this added to the intensity of labour. to save manpower, the plant turned out over two thousand threshers in eight months. it also made many rice-huskers, flour mills, fodder-processers and other machinery.

the heroes in chairman mao's three constantly read articles prompt the workers to support agriculture fully. they see to it that ample attention is given to the poor and lower-middle peasants' suggestions for improvements before a new design is decided on. to help the construction of small rural hydro-electric power stations, groups were sent to make surveys of water resources. water turbines suited to the swift mountain flow were needed by one of these stations. the workers made up for their lack of experience by doing the design on the worksite so that they could draw on advice from the peasant builders. trial production got under way while designing was going ahead and improvements were made until a third model was finalized. in this way the plant has so far designed and made over three hundred turbines of five types and thirteen specifications to suit different flows. around 95 per cent of all the small hydro-electric power stations in the county were equipped by this plant. the plant also helps with surveying, designing and installation.

over the past few years the plant has made a point of promptly repairing the farm machinery that the communes sent in. it has sent many groups to tour the countryside to make repairs.

the plant spreads elementary technical knowledge and maintenance methods among the peasants. it gives courses to train peasant-mechanics for the communes. last year it trained drivers for the walking tractors it had trial-produced.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania to Attend May Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation led by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, left here for tirana by plane today to attend the may first international labour day celebrations.

members of the delegation are: shen mao-kung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the honan provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the conference of representatives of honan revolutionary workers; and liang chin-tang, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and member of the standing committee of the conference of representatives of kwangchow revolutionary workers. the working staff of the delegation are wu hsing-tang and ma wei-mao.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.; and leading members of the organizations concerned jen yun-chung, yu chan, liu ke-ming, chang chuan-chung, chang chen-hai and lien ming-teh.

also present at the airport were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the embassy.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

the english table tennis delegation led by charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, returned to peking by train this evening after a friendly visit to tientsin.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from shanghai by train on april 23. at noon it was honoured at a luncheon given by the tientsin branch of the all-china sports federation. on behalf of tientsin sports circles, ko en-chang, a leading member of the host organization, expressed welcome to the delegation. he toasted the continuous development of the exchange in culture and sports and of the friendship between the people of china and britain. in his speech, charles murton wyles thanked the chinese hosts for the warm and friendly reception to the delegation. he expressed the wish that the friendship between the two peoples would continue to grow.

during their stay in tientsin, the english table tennis delegation played two friendly matches with chinese players of tientsin municipality on the 24th and 25th. before the match in the evening of the 24th, a ceremony welcoming the delegation's visit to tientsin was held by the tientsin branch of the all-china sports federation. wang yi, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and others attended the ceremony and watched the match. during the two matches, the fine performances of the sportsmen of the two countries drew repeated applause from the spectators.

while in tientsin, the english guests paid visits to some factories in the city, including a sports apparatus factory and a wrist watch factory. they also attended an acrobatic show and a concert and went sight-seeing in the city.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the english table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by ko en-chang, yuan yu-ting and ma hsin, leading members of the tientsin branch of the all-china sports federation and the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as local table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Chile, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min Leaves for Peru for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left santiago by plane on april 22 after concluding a friendly visit to chile. vice-minister chou hua-min and others will have a friendly visit to peru at the invitation of the foreign ministry of the country, according to a santiago report.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by alcides leal, vice foreign minister of chile; hugo cubillos, director responsible for the economic affairs of the foreign ministry; and ricardo letellier, vice director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

arturo garcia, ambassador of the republic of peru to chile, was present.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile and cheng pei-tang, chinese commercial counsellor, were also present at the airport.

FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "A Great Event in the Arab Countries' Cause of Unity against Imperialism"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article, entitled "a great event in the arab countries' cause of unity against imperialism". the article reads in full as follows:

the heads of state of the united arab republic, libya and syria reached an agreement recently declaring that the three states would unite into a federation of arab republics. this is a great event in the arab countries' cause of unity against imperialism.

the declaration on the setting up of the federation of arab republics states solemnly "that there will be no negotiations and reconciliation with israel; that not an inch of the arab land is to be given up; that there will be no doing away with the palestinian question or compromise over it." this solemn stand reflects the militant will of the arab and palestinian people to carry their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors through to the end, as well as their determination to recover their territories and to return to their homeland.

israeli zionism is a tool of aggression fostered by u.s. imperialism and a dagger stabbed at the heart of the arab countries. in the past more than twenty years, it committed heinous crimes against the arab people by launching three large-scale wars of aggression. now, under the instigation and support of u.s. imperialism, the israeli aggressors remain very arrogant and they threaten the security of the arab countries every minute. in an effort to safeguard the independence of the arab nation and to recover occupied territories, the arab people will never stop their struggle against the israeli aggressors. the principled stand against negotiations and reconciliation with israel as laid down in the declaration conforms with the common aspirations of the broad masses of the arab people and it is a blow to the scheme for a middle east munich being hatched by u.s. imperialism and its accomplices.

over the past twenty years and more, the israeli zionists occupied large tracts of arab territories through wars of aggression. the arab people's demand for the recovery of their lost land is entirely just and nooody has the right to stand in their way and cripple their demand. u.s. imperialism, however, has always supported israeli acts of aggression; it flagrantly announced not long ago that it has "never said that israel had to withdraw from all territory". this is a naked infringement upon the sovereignty of the arab countries and a rabid provocation to the arab people. every inch of the arab territories the israeli aggressors occupy must be recovered. the plots and schemes which u.s. imperialism and its accomplices are playing with in this respect will never be tolerated by the broad masses of the arab and palestinian people.

through their protracted and arduous struggle, the palestinian guerrillas have grown into an important force of the arab people for opposing the u.s.-israeli aggressors. while repeatedly instigating the jordanian reactionaries to suppress the palestinian guerrillas, u.s. imperialism is resorting to such political schemes as that for a "palestinian state"; and by employing such counter-revolutionary dual tactics, it attempts to liquidate the palestinian revolution ultimately. the palestinian people have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the u.s. imperialists' counter-revolutionary dual tactics. their just struggle is winning increasingly great support from the people in asia, africa and the rest of the world. victory certainly belongs to the palestinian and other arab peoples.

our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."

the chinese people resolutely support the people of arab countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, and support their will to achieve unity and solidarity in a way of their own choice. we are convinced that the arab countries and people will continuously push forward their cause of unity against imperialism by overcoming all kinds of obstacles and difficulties on their way ahead.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Indochinese Peoples Advance Vigorously in Militant Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia fought out an excellent revolutionary situation and won great victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past year by holding aloft the glorious banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, working in close coordination, supporting and assisting each other and fighting in unity. this once again testifies to the wise thesis of the great lenin that "revolution unites quickly".

the past year is one in which the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs launched frenzied counter-attack and war adventures to save themselves from defeat, and the peoples of the three indochinese countries won one victory after another by developing the invincible power of people's war and fighting in unity. from the truong son ranges to the mekong banks, from the gulf of siam to the plain of jars, the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are raging, the paean of people's war is ringing, and every place has become the burial ground for the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs.

the u.s. imperialists, aggressive by nature, tried their utmost in the past year to carry out the "nixon doctrine" of "making indochinese fight indochinese" so as to save themselves from disastrous defeat. they embarked on successive military adventures and escalated the war in indochina. in cambodia, the u.s. imperialists instigated the rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat in march last year against the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, then at the end of april, 1970, they flagrantly carried out a massive invasion of cambodia with about 100,000 u.s. aggressor troops and saigon puppet troops in an attempt to turn that country into their base for aggression and new colony.
in south viet nam, the u.s. imperialists continued stubbornly to prolong and expand their war of aggression, flagrantly carried out "pacification" and "mopping-up" operations, pursued the war "vietnamization" policy, and at the same time carried out repeated frenzied bombing and strafing strikes and all kinds of war provocations against north viet nam. in laos, in addition to incessant brutal bombing and strafing attacks on the lao liberated zone, the u.s. imperialists made a massive invasion of southern laos in last february by more than 45,000 u.s. and saigon puppet troops and using dong ha and the khe sanh base in south viet nam as a spring board, in a vain attempt to cut off the close contact among the three peoples of indochina so as to realize their rabid scheme of destroying them one by one.

however, contrary to their wish, the u.s. imperialists were caught in the trap they set themselves. the frantic struggle and war escalation of u.s. imperialism aroused strong resistance from the peoples of the three indochinese countries, enhanced their militant unity and prompted them to form a strong anti-u.s. united front. under the heavy blow of the peoples of the three countries, the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs suffered unprecedentedly disastrous defeats.

the heroic vietnamese people, following the teaching of president ho chi minh, acting under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party and holding aloft the glorious banner of "the firm resolve to fight and win", repeatedly frustrated the u.s. imperialists' war "vietnamization" scheme and recorded brilliant successes.

the south vietnamese armed forces and people, taking the initiative on the battlefields, fought the enemy heroically. in 1970, they wiped out more than 420,000 enemy troops including 110,000 of the u.s. aggressors and their accomplices. this year, they performed stirring and splendid exploits on various battlefields in south viet nam. their great victory on the kne sann battlefront, in particular, accelerated the defeat of the u.s. imperialists' war adventure of invasion of laos. the armed forces and people in north viet nam, engaging in production while fighting the enemy, have shot down more than 3,380 u.s. aggressor planes and achieved great successes in industry and agriculture thereby giving vigorous support to the struggle against u.s. aggression waged by their kith and kin in the southern part of the country and their brothers, the lao and cambodian peoples.

the heroic cambodian people, under the wise leadership of the head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, have rapidly developed their armed struggle against u.s. aggression. in one year, they have liberated seven tenths of their territory with four million population and wiped out 170,000 u.s., saigon and lon nol puppet troops. they dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. aggressors, the saigon puppets and the traitorous clique in phnom penh.

persevering in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic lao patriotic armed forces and people under the wise leadership of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong have repeatedly frustrated the "niboling" attacks made by the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and consolidated and expanded the liberated zone. they are forging ahead this year on the crest of the brilliant victories in wiping out 20,000 enemy troops in 1970. especially in the 43 days of continuous heroic fighting in last february and march, the lao patriotic armed forces and people wiped out over 16,000 invading u.s. and saigon puppet troops at the highway 9 front in southern laos, completely smashed the military adventure of the enemy and won a world-shaking victory of great strategic significance.

the great victory scored by the three indochinese people in the past year convincingly demonstrated the great powerfulness of the three people's support to each other and their militant unity and set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people all over the world in the anti-imperialist struggle.

when the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people rose to resist the massive invasion by u.s. and saigon puppet troops last may and june, the south vietnamese people and their armed forces launched attacks on the enemy in tay ninh area. they cut off the enemy strategic communication lines, destroyed a large number of enemy military vehicles and made the invading u.s.-puppet troops suffer attacks both at the front and in the rear, thereby creating a very favourable condition for the cambodian patriots to wipe out 30,000 invading troops in these two months and compel the u.s. aggressors to get out of cambodian territory.

at the same time, the lao patriots took attopeu and saravane, two important strategic towns in lower laos, successively in a powerful drive. this linked up the liberated areas in northern and southern laos and also the liberated areas in lower laos, in northeastern cambodia and in tay nguyen, south viet nam, thus giving the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people powerful coordination and support in their heroic war of resistance.

the u.s. imperialists massed a great number of u.s. and puppet troops along highway 9 last february and launched large-scale aggression on southern laos. in close coordination with the lao patriotic armed forces and people, the south vietnamese people and their armed forces in north quang tri mounted a series of fierce attacks on the bases, airfields, headquarters and logistic stores of the u.s.-puppet troops and cut off enemy communication to southern laos on land and water. in two months, they wiped out 7,000 u.s.-puppet troops, brought down and destroyed on the ground over 230 enemy planes, and destroyed over 860 military vehicles, throwing the saigon puppet troops invading southern laos into a death trap. in this way, they created favourable conditions for the lao patriotic armed forces and people to wipe out the invading enemy by the battalion, regiment and brigade like "catching a turtle in the jar". the cambodian patriots tied down and eventually annihilated large numbers of the main force of the saigon puppet troops in northeastern cambodia, thus coordinating effectively from the south with the war of annihilation on highway 9 mounted by the armed forces and people of laos and south viet nam.

the rapid development of the revolutionary situation in indochina in the past year has eloquently proved that it is not u.s. imperialism and all reaction but the revolutionary people who are really powerful. the three indochinese peoples who unite closely in combat for the common goal of national liberation are invincible. as the great leader chairman mao points out, "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

in the past year, the leaders of viet nam, laos and cambodia met many times and the delegations from the three countries conducted frequent visits; all this had effectively promoted the unity of the people of the three countries. particularly in the new situation when the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation develops victoriously, and at the crucial juncture when the u.s. imperialists stepped up the expansion of their war of aggression against indochina, samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, visited the democratic republic of viet nam in may last year and january this year, and had talks with the leaders of the d.r.v.n. on questions relating to the common struggle against u.s. aggression waged by the two peoples. on last february 9 samdech norodom sihanouk and prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, held talks at the border area of laos on questions concerning the common struggle of the cambodian and lao people against u.s. aggression. unanimous views were reached at all these talks and joint statements were issued, which strongly denounced the u.s. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression against indochina and reiterated the firm determination of the khmer, vietnamese

and lao people to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors. samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, visited the democratic republic of viet nam on invitation last november. the militant friendship of the people of the three countries was further consolidated through these visits and meetings and their struggle against the common enemy, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, was thus strengthened.

as a contrast to the successive victories of the people of the three indochinese countries, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys suffered repeated defeats in the past year, were bogged down in a quagmire and faced their doom. the war "vietnamization" scheme of the nixon government and the "nixon doctrine" of "using indochinese to fight indochinese" were heading further for bankruptcy and the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism was fully exposed. however, u.s. imperialism will never change its aggressive nature, is still obdurately clinging to its policy of aggression and war and is continually making new military adventures. the heroic vietnamese, lao and cambodian people neither fear the enemy's threat nor believe in his honeyed words. they understand very well the frantic and adventurous nature of u.s. imperialism and are fully prepared to deal with it. under the guidance of the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly surmount every difficulty, drive all the u.s. aggressors out of indochina and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Fifty Million Indochinese People Are Invincible

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "the fifty million indochinese people are invincible". the full text of the editorial reads:

today is the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. in the excellent situation in which the three peoples of indochina have recorded brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the 700 million chinese people solemnly celebrate, together with the fraternal people of the three indochinese countries, this date of great historic significance and extend warm greetings and militant salute to the heroic peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples last year was held at the grave juncture when u.s. imperialism had engineered the reactionary cambodian coup d'etat and ruthlessly extended its war of aggression in indochina. holding high the bright banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and upholding the correct orientation of armed struggle, the conference called on the people of the three countries in indochina to strengthen their militant unity and make the determination to carry the just struggle against u.s. aggression and for

national salvation through to complete victory. the joint declaration issued by the four parties of the three indochinese countries participating in the conference is a militant programme for rousing the fifty million indochinese people to defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the holding of the conference brought the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage and had tremendous influence in the entire southeast asia and the whole world.

our great leader chairman mao in his statement issued on may 20, 1970 expressed warm support to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and pointed out: "the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia." the past year since the convening of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples was precisely one in which the indochinese people won successive victories while u.s. imperialism and its lackeys continuously suffered disastrous defeats.

inspired by the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia have formed and developed an anti-u.s. united front. united as one and supporting each other politically, while fighting shoulder to shoulder in close coordination militarily, they have launched sustained fierce attacks on u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. persevering in protracted people's war, the people of south viet nam are foiling the plot of u.s. imperialism to "vietnamize" the war of aggression against viet nam and the "pacification" programme of the u.s.-puppet troops. the people of north viet nam have smashed the piratical raids from the sea and air by the u.s. aggressors and, through fighting while engaging in production, have given vigorous support to their kinsmen in the south, making the north a staunch bulwark for resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation. the lao patriotic army and people have repulsed the nibbling attacks by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and consolidated and expanded the liberated areas. the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has been developing by leaps and bounds, and vast expanse of the territory has been liberated in the short period of one year, thus bringing about an excellent situation of encircling the cities from the countryside. through their valiant fighting in the past year, the three indochinese peoples have hewn out an entirely new situation. the recent great victory on highway 9 has demonstrated even more convincingly the might of the three indochinese peoples fighting in unity and dealt a most heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

on the entire indochinese battlefield, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have fallen into a more inextricable predicament. to save itself from defeat, the nixon administration has redoubled its efforts to resort to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics in the past year. on the one hand it spread smokescreens of so-called "peace", "ceasefire" and "troop withdrawal", professing the so-called intention to "end american involvement", while on the other hand it frantically intensified and expanded the war of aggression. last year it directly dispatched troops to cambodia while this year it again sent out large numbers of u.s. and puppet troops to invade southern laos. it stepped up the pursuance of the war "vietnamization" scheme in south viet nam, and repeatedly conducted wanton bombing strikes against north viet nam. however, under the heroic counter-attacks by the three indochinese peoples fighting in unity, all the military adventures and political

deception of u.s. imperialism have failed ignominiously one after another. nixon is having a much tougher time particularly after the highway 9 battle, as the waves of struggle of the american people demanding an immediate end to the war of aggression against indochina have become all the more irresistible, and the internal disputes within the u.s. ruling clique and the contradiction between the u.s. and its puppets all the more acute. people may recall that nixon had bragged complacently last year that the invasion of cambodia would enable him to realize his "goals" of annexing the whole indochina "with greater confidence". now, nixon could not but wail that the war of aggression against indochina is a "long and difficult war."

referring to the defeat and difficulties of the kuomintang reactionaries supported by u.s. imperialism at the time of the chinese proole's war of liberation, the great leader chairman mao pointed out, "they are so corrupt, so torn by ever-increasing and irreconcilable internal quarrels, so spurned by the people and utterly isolated and so frequently defeated in battle that their doom is inevitable." the dialectics of history is merciless. is not this precisely the situation of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in indochina today?

the facts in the past year eloquently proved that the raging flames of the indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is unquenchable. the mighty strength of the 50 million indochinese people fighting in unity is invincible. indochina belongs to the indochinese people. the indochinese question can only be solved according to the desire and interests of the indochinese people. the u.s. aggressor troops and their lackey forces must unconditionally and completely withdraw from south viet nam, laos and cambodia, leaving the three indochinese peoples to settle their problems themselves.

the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the three peoples of indochina have become further consolidated and developed in the past year. the brilliant victories won by the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are a tremendous support and inspiration for the chinese people and also an important contribution to the anti-u.s. struggle of the people the world over. abiding by the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the 700 million chinese people are determined to go all out in their support for the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the three indochinese peoples. this is our bounden glorious internationalist duty. we are deeply convinced that uniting closely, presevering in battle and advancing on the crest of their victories, the three indochinese peoples will certainly be able to drive out u.s. imperialism, exterminate its lackeys, recover their territories and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, this evening at the banquet given by him celebrating the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

your excellency respected mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies esteemed ladies and gentlemen of the national, military and civil authorities of the people's republic of china,

your excellency respected mr. kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the laotian patriotic front,

your excellencies esteemed messrs. ambassadors, charges d'affaires and other representatives of the fraternal states, governments, fronts and peoples of viet nam, laos and korea, and their wives,

your excellencies esteemed messrs. ambassadors, charges d'affaires and other representatives of friendly states, governments, fronts and peoples, and their wives,

dear brothers and sisters of asia, africa and latin america,

dear friends,

dear compatriots,

first of all, allow me to express most cordial thanks to his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, for the great honour which he has accorded to the khmer people, to their national united front, to their government of national union, to their armed forces of national liberation and to myself, his old friend, by personally attending our banquet given in celebration of the first anniversary of the historic summit conference of the indochinese peoples (khmer, lao and vietnamese), and to thank you all, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear brothers and sisters, dear friends and dear compatriots for your kind presence at this reception.

x x x

i allow myself to call the summit conference of the indochinese peoples dated april 24 and 25, 1970 a historic one, because its very great importance and its decisive influence on the course of events having a direct or indirect connection with the war in indochina have been recognized by the whole world.

this influence has proven to be most beneficial to the three peoples, khmer, lao and vietnamese, just as it will prove to be beneficial over a long period to the other fraternal peoples of asia, if not the entire third world. and this influence has had such consequences in the military field that it led the president of the united states richard nixon to launch aggressive adventures against cambodia and

laos, of which the least can be said is that they have ended up in catastrophes unprecedented for u.s. imperialism and that they have given rise to an irresistible people's peace movement in the united states itself with the demand for a speedy, total and unconditional withdrawal from indochina of the forces of aggression of the united states and others.

the american people are absolutely reasonable in putting forward this demand in the higher interests of the united states of america itself.

it is only mr. richard nixon who thinks (or pretends to think) that the united states of america and the great american nation will be dishonoured if it unconditionally quits indochina.

it is certainly a dishonour and a big shame for the united states of america, which claims to be the richest and biggest military power of all time and in the present world and which is situated tens of thousands of kilometres away from indochina where the indochinese people have never made any provocations, still less any aggression against it, to commit aggression against and to neo-colonize and destroy the three small poor countries, viet nam, cambodia and laos in trying to "demolish" north viet nam and by carrying out aerial bombardments which are indeed genocide of the civil and unarmed populations of viet nam, laos and cambodia.

it will be an honour for the american government and the united states of america to recognize their error, as is being done now by members of congress, religious circles, intellectuals, students and even american veteran soldiers. and the honour of the great american nation will be saved in the face of history and humanity only if the government, the administration and the armed forces of president nixon agree finally to cease totally, and in the shortest possible time, to interfere in the internal affairs of the indochinese peoples.

the government in washington and the governments which are its accomplices, like that in london, do not honour themselves by continuing to say to the world that indochina is the victim of aggression not of the united states of america but of ... "north viet nam" exclamation

and it is the height of absurdity for these governments to declare unabashedly to the world that the aggressors against south viet nam are ... the vietnamese people themselves exclamation

mr. nixon should ask his conscience if it really believes in such a fable and should, above all, stop making himself utterly ridiculous by pretending -- without being convinced at all himself -- that the thieu-ky-khiem mercenary generals are the "living emanation" of the south vietnamese population and that lon nol, recently promoted by his own underlings to the rank of the "first marshal in the history of cambodia" in recompense for his resounding and incessant military defeats in the face of the "enemy forces" is the "authentic representative" of the khmer people.

a fact without precedent: a president of the united states of america dares, without authorization from the congress of his own country, to make war on three sovereign countries whose sovereignty has been formally recognized by the international agreements signed in geneva in july 1954. another fact without precedent: a president of the united states of america (it still concerns mr. richard nixon)

dares to practise on foreign soil a policy of aggression, neo-colonization and genocide, a policy today disapproved of and rejected by the vast majority of his people. in order to justify his unjustifiable and criminal policy, mr. nixon talks about the "defence of human liberty", "self-determination" and "free nations menaced by outside aggression" exclamation

should the united states of america defend the "liberty" of the populations of cambodia and south viet nam by preventing them at all costs and by the most murderous means from liberating themselves from the yoke of the fascist and arch-corrupt juntas in phnom penh and saigon?

should the united states of america defend "human liberty" by practising a downright war of genocide against three small poor peoples?

and what is the "self-determination" which mr. nixon wishes to talk about?

should the cambodian people and the south vietnamese population let the u.s.a. neo-colonize their countries and impose upon them two governments of coups d'etat in the name of the principle of "self-determination"?

it is but "president nixon's self-determination" and by no means the self-determination of the peoples of cambodia and viet nam, of whom mr. richard nixon is by no means the "father".

as for his expression "free nations menaced by outside aggression", it is both fantastic and ridiculous. "fantastic" because for those persons "not in the know", they could not believe that he is referring to the saigon, vientiane and phnom penh militarists, all of them notorious mercenaries and valets of the washington administration, threatened with collapse in the face of the legitimate assaults by the people's armed forces of viet nam, laos and cambodia exclamation now, in nixon's mind, it is and it is only these people whom the u.s. president has the audacity to assimilate with the indochinese nations exclamation this is really ludicrous and lamentable. as for the "menace from outside", what does it consist of?

no foreign power has ever menaced, still less committed aggression against indochina except the united states of america, utilizing for this aggression against indochina mercenaries of america, thailand, australia, new zealand, south korea, etc...

the cynicism of mr. richard nixon and his contempt of the american people themselves reached their culminating point when, in the night of april 19, 1971, he issued in washington this pathetic appeal to all others except himself: "the killing in asia must stop. all of us want that desperately" exclamation

when i heard that appeal, i indeed stood flabbergasted for quite some time. i thought i was dreaming exclamation in fact, whom else should president nixon persuade to stop "the killing", except richard nixon himself?

mr. nixon, finally, justifies his persistence in the military occupation of south viet nam by his so-called "concern that thousands of south vietnam civilians might be killed if the united states withdrew too quickly."

the best response to this "anxiety", to this highly hypocritical "altruism" is magnificently formulated by u.s. senator edward kennedy who said on april 21, "we (americans) cannot allow the spectre of a highly dubious 'bloodbath' of the future to blind us from the bloodbath that is going on today -- every day -- in vietnam and all of indochina".

here is a voice of objectivity, justice and logic which brings us to the very bottom of the indochinese problem.

the solution of the problem does not call for any new international conference of the "geneva type" or other "types".

one of the two keys to the problem of war or peace in indochina is in the hands of richard nixon alone. on the side of the u.s.a., it is a question of knowing how long the american people will tolerate their head of state holding them in contempt by continuing a war the consequences of which, immediate or long-term, can only bring catastrophes, disasters and dishonour to the entire american nation. if the people and the congress of the united states can bring mr. nixon in time to completely disengage the united states of america from indochina, the indochinese problem will be resolved ipso-facto.

but no matter how the president of the united states of america decides (cessation or prolongation of the war?), the three indochinese peoples (khmer, vietnamese, lao), firmly united as one man and holding in their hands the second key to the "problem", will always know how to deal with u.s. imperialism, its accomplices and mercenaries and will surely win victory, peace and complete sovereignty for cambodia, south viet nam and laos.

always faithful to the resolutions of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples dated april 25, 1970, the khmer, lao and vietnamese peoples, their patriotic fronts, their governments and their armies of national liberation will fight together against u.s. imperialism resolutely to the end without retreat and without accepting any compromise (particularly on those questions which touch upon their inalienable national, governmental and state rights; upon their rights to the free disposition of themselves without any intervention or interference or foreign "protection" under whatever form; upon their rights to national unity, territorial integrity and the reunification of their respective fatherlands).

no matter what sufferings and sacrifices they will still undergo in the future, the khmer people solemnly vow, in close union with the fraternal peoples of laos and viet nam, with the people's republic of china as their reliable and invincible great rear area, with the support of the friendly, non-aligned, socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist countries and peoples of asia, africa, latin america and europe and with the sympathy of the peoples of the world, to carry on a relentless, resolute and uncompromising armed struggle against u.s. imperialism, its satellites and valets until they are completely thrown out forever from the sacred soil of cambodia and indochina.

in doing so, the khmer people are conscious that they are not only accomplishing their duty towards their fatherland but also making, together with the fraternal peoples of laos and viet nam, an important contribution to the present and future success of the patriotic struggle of the other fraternal peoples in the third world who are victims of injustice by

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the palestinian people and the other fraternal arab, african, latin american and asian peoples.

x x x

it is with these sentiments that i ask your permission to raise, together with all my compatriots here present, our glasses and drink to the health, longevity and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, to the health of his excellency vice-chairman lin piao, to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai, to the health of the other esteemed military and civil leaders of the people's republic of china,

-- to the health of their excellencies and his highness the heads of state and national or people's leaders, their excellencies the heads of government and other leaders of fraternal countries and comrades-in-arms in indochina, asia, africa, latin america and europe, to the health of their excellencies the heads of state and heads of government of those friendly countries whose high diplomatic representatives are present here at this banquet,

-- to the health of his excellency kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the laotian patriotic front,

-- to the health of the ambassadors and charges d'affaires and the other diplomatic representatives of fraternal and friendly countries and their wives present at this banquet,

-- to the health of all the distinguished guests present at this banquet,

-- to the friendship, fraternity, solidarity and indestructible fighting unity between the indochinese, chinese, and korean peoples,

-- to their total victory over u.s. imperialism,

-- to the friendship uniting the peoples of the world.

Speech by Vice Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made this evening by kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, at the banquet given by samdech norodom sihanouk in celebration of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china,

respected comrade tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the republic of south viet nam,

ambassadors and charges d'affaires,

messieurs, comrades and friends,

today i am very happy to attend, on behalf of the laotian armed forces and people, this function in celebration of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples given by samdech norodom sihanouk.

one year ago, upon the initiative of samdech norodom sihanouk, the summit conference of the indochinese peoples was successfully convened. it has greatly promoted and strengthened the long existing unity between the three indochinese peoples and, from then on, the struggle of the three peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has witnessed new development and achieved unprecedented, miraculous victories.

the past year was a year in which u.s. imperialism has most frantically and recklessly pushed the nixon doctrine of "using asians to fight asians" and "using indochinese to fight indochinese", and in which it has stepped up the "vietnamization" of the vietnamese war, intensified its special warfare in laos and expanded its aggression against cambodia, with the result that the battlefields in indochina have been linked into a single whole.

bringing into play the patriotic tradition of firm resolve to defeat u.s. imperialism and putting into practice the spirit of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the armed forces and people of the three fraternal countries of indochina have won major brilliant victories in their heroic struggles.

fighting in close coordination with the armed forces and people of viet nam and cambodia, the laotian armed forces and people have repeatedly launched offensives against the enemy, smashed all the enemy's encroachment attacks and won major all-round victories. in particular, the famous victory in the area of highway 9 in southern laos has further consolidated and strengthened the revolutionary forces and has not only defended the liberated areas but also consolidated and expanded them, linking up the north and the south.

following president ho chi minh's sacred testament, the vietnamese people, carrying on a united struggle and stepping up their production, have won important brilliant victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the cause of socialist construction. north viet nam has not only become the staunch rear area of south viet nam, but has also given all-out support and assistance to the struggle in laos and cambodia.

the south vietnamese armed forces and people have smashed step by step the u.s. imperialist emergency plan of pacification. the military and political struggles in the cities and countryside are developing steadily. and most important victories have been won in the khe sanh area along highway 9.

under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman, the cambodian people have speedily won tremendous victories by leaps and bounds. the cambodian armed forces for national

liberation has won brilliant successes on various battlefronts throughout the country. the position and influence of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia are constantly rising and growing stronger.

on behalf of the laotian patriotic front and the laotian people, i wish to express sincere congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples on their unprecedented victories.

the victories won over the past year by the armed forces and people of the three indochinese countries are great all-round victories of high strategic importance. these victories have dealt heavy blows at the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism, bringing to nought the nixon doctrine and the scheme of "vietnamizing" the vietnamese war, throwing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys into an unprecedentedly passive, weak and isolated position and aggravating their internal contradictions and split. at the same time, these victories have enabled the three indochinese peoples to gain the upper hand in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and have opened up fine prospects for the future. the above victories also constitute a powerful spur and major contribution to the struggle of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the above great and brilliant victories are victories of the high patriotic spirit of the three indochinese peoples. they are victories of the close unity and coordination and the firm and unflinching invincible strength of the laotian, vietnamese and cambodian peoples. the above victories are also due to our wise and correct political and military line. they are also victories of the tremendous and valuable support and assistance rendered consistently by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the great chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao, which have served as the staunch rear area of the indochinese people. they are also victories of the support and assistance given by other socialist countries and the people throughout the world who love peace and uphold justice.

on this occasion, i would like, on behalf of the laotian patriotic front and the laotian people, to express sincere thanks for the above valuable support and assistance.

gentlemen, comrades and friends,

u.s. imperialism has suffered evident defeats, but it will never give up its aggressive schemes lightly. nixon is still obdurate and reckless and wants to drag on and expand the war. this has found a clear expression in nixon's talk of april 7.

no matter how the situation will develop in the future, our people are deeply aware that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. we are determined to continue to overcome difficulties and undertake necessary sacrifices and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples to resolutely frustrate all u.s. imperialist schemes, strive for the complete independence and freedom of the nation and make our due contributions towards driving the u.s imperialist aggressors out of indochina.

we firmly believe that on the basis of the victories already won and thanks to the militant unity of the three indochinese peoples who have gone through the test of the flames of long and arduous struggle, with a wise and correct line and with the

support and assistance of the people of socialist countries and all the peace-loving people of the world, the indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation will surely triumph exclamation u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are bound to be defeated exclamation

i propose a toast

to the common victory of the three peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia,

to the militant unity of the three peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia,

to the militant unity between laos and china,

to the health of the chinese people's respected and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

to the health of comrade ngo thuyen,

to the health of comrade tran binh,

to the health of comrade hyon jun guk and mme. hyon jun guk,

to the health of the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives present, and

to the health of the gentlemen, comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tran Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, at the banquet given here this evening by samdech norodom sihanouk in celebration of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia, chairman of the national united front of kampuchea and madame monique sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, chairman of the polit-buro of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and madame penn nouth,

respected premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

excellency kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the lao patriotic front,

excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

dear comrades and friends,

first of all, on behalf of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in the people's republic of china, i would like to express my sincere thanks to samdech norodom sihanouk and madame for the holding of this grand and intimate banquet in celebration of the 1st anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

we convey our sincere thanks to premier chou en-lai and other party and government leaders of the p.r.c. for their attendance at this evening party, attendance which shows the active militant solidarity between the peoples of the 3 indochinese countries and the brotherly chinese people.

dear comrades and friends,

a retrospective view of the bygone year fills us with elation facing the big and multifaceted victories gained by the armed forces and peoples of the 3 indochinese countries during their sacred resistance. bearing a strategic meaning, these victories constitute powerful blows on the u.s. war "vietnamization" plan, on the nixon doctrine "of pitting indochinese people against indochinese, asian people against asian". they point out to the close solidarity and the skilful combat coordination of the vietnamese, khmer and lao armed forces and peoples in the light of the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

right at this moment, we may with legitimate joy say that last year was one of large fighting solidarity and tremendous successes credited to the peoples of the 3 indochinese countries. never the revolutionary situation on the indochinese peninsula was so happily thriving like at present and never also did the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys know such a mire like to-day's.

as the brother peoples of cambodia and laos, the south vietnamese people did not let up to develop revolutionary heroism, overcoming countless hardships and privations, to hold the initiative of attacking the enemy on all the fronts lying from quangtri province to southernmost camau province, anninilating noticeable tolls of u.s.-puppet troops and war means, breaking up their "pacification" plan and pushing step by step the u.s. war "vietnamization" plan to ruin. one after another, the victories on highway 9, at khesanh, xadoc (tamky), ngoc-rinh-rua, songmao, uminh, etc... were obtained in unison with the resounding ones won in lower and upper laos, at kratie, highway 4, kompongthom, etc... in cambodia. these deeds have made contribution to the brilliant epic of the peoples of the 3 indochinese countries in their anti-u.s. resistance for national salvation.

our armed forces' and people's tremendous victories won along last year cannot be separated from the voluminous support by socialist, nationalist countries, by world's progressive peoples including the american progressive people and taking into account the massive, variegated and timely backing by the party, government of the p.r.c. and the 700 million of the brother chinese people. with deep emotion we have watched to the sincere words by premier chou en-lai on his last visit to the democratic republic of viet nam: "... if u.s. imperialism should obdurately go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in indo-china, the chinese people will take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the

greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people and to the 3 peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until the thorough defeat of the u.s. aggressors."

the recent message by chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai congratulating the 3 indochinese countries' peoples for their respective records form a mightiest stimulus to the south vietnamese armed forces and people on their successful fighting flush aimed at finishing the u.s. aggressors.

on this occasion may i in the name of the national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and of the south vietnamese people, stress my sincere gratitude to respected chairman mao, to the chinese party, government and brotherly people for their weighty and precious assistance.

comrades and friends,

despite heavy setbacks on all the indochinese operational terrains and being bogged down everywhere, even in the u.s.a., the u.s. imperialists do not reconcile themselves yet to their failure and end their aggression in viet nam and indochina. on the contrary, they are still trying their best to increase, protract and extend their aggressive war over indochina and threatening to attack the whole of north viet nam. in their death-throes, they could perpetrate frenziedly other aggressive criminal moves and scheme further manoeuvres. however, much as they remain machiavellian and obstinate, they could not in any way shake the tight solidarity and solid determination to fight and vanquish the u.s. aggressors, animating the 50 million indochinese people.

the south vietnamese people keep always in memory and pledge to fulfil the will of respected president ho chi minh by observing their oaths taken in the minutes of the presidential funeral, and furthermore, loyal to their commitments written down in the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, they will keep on standing shoulder to shoulder with their north viet nam fellow-countrymen and in ever stronger solidarity and closer combat coordination with the cambodian and lao armed forces and peoples. they never give up their resolve to beat off the u.s. aggressors, to achieve the liberation of south viet nam, to defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the vietnamese people are bound to win exclamation

the indochinese peoples are bound to win exclamation.

the u.s. imperialists will surely be defeated exclamation

i would propose you to raise your cup and toast:

- to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the 3 indochinese countries,

- to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese people and the chinese people,

- to the big victories of the peoples of the 3 indochinese countries,

- to the perfect health and long life of chairman mao,

- to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

- to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and madame,

- to the health of samdech penn nouth and madame,

- to the health of prince souphanouvong,

- to the health of president ton duc thang,

- to the health of premier chou en-lai,

- to the health of other leading comrades of p.r.c.'s party and government,

- to the health of h.e. kaysone phomvihan,

- to the health of h.e. ambassador ngo thuyen,

- to the health of h.e. ambassador hyon jun guk and madame, of their excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

- to the health of all to-day present comrades and friends.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made this evening by ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, at the banquet given by samdech norodom sihanouk in celebration of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, chairman of the national united front of kampuchea and madame sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and madame penn nouth,

respected comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the lao patriotic front,

excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

dear comrades and friends,

first of all, i would like to sincerely thank head of state samdech norodom sihanouk who had the initiative of the venue of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples for holding this ceremonial and friendship-overfilled banquet of brothers-in-arms fighting against u.s. imperialism.

over the last year, fulfilling the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, peoples in the 3 countries viet nam, cambodia and laos have strengthened their militant solidarity and fought fiercely against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, recording one after another very big victories, scoring valiant deeds in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

we warmly congratulate these outstanding feats-of-arms and the prodigious developments by leaps and bounds carpeting the anti-u.s. national salvation struggle of the brother cambodian people under the correct leadership of the n.u.f.k. presided over by samdech norodom sihanouk.

we warmly congratulate the tremendous and multisided victories of the brother lao people under the leadership of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, stressing specially the strategic and shining ones gained recently on highway 9 - lower laos.

we warmly welcome the repeated and very great victories won by the south vietnamese people under the correct leadership of the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, underlining particularly the ones listed on highway 9 - khesanh front recently.

the big victories recorded over the past year by the indochinese peoples have foiled seriously the nixon's plan of war "vietnamizing", dealing crushing blows on the so-called "nixon doctrine", which consists of playing off indochinese people against indochinese. the u.s. imperialists are bogged down furthermore in a passive strategy on the battlefields. the nixon administration is sternly condemned by progressive people in the world and u.s.a.

these successes point out to the resolute and indomitable fighting spirit of the peoples of our 3 countries and to their long-standing militant solidarity which has developed strongly since the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

they are linked to the devoted, precious, timely, adequate and imbued with lofty proletarian internationalism support by the 700 million chinese brother people who embody the adamant fighter always holding aloft the banner against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and helping the national liberation movement, acting as a firm rear for the peoples of the 3 indochinese countries. these victories cannot be untied from the precious sympathy, support and assistance by other socialist brother countries and by friends the world all over.

keeping pace with the brave struggle of the heroic great front, people in north viet nam constantly heighten vigilance, punish with timely deserving blows every u.s. imperialistic move encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n.; at the same time they exert all-out efforts to boost production and to reap good results in socialist building.

the north vietnamese people are ceaselessly turning their mind and heart to the front, fulfil with enthusiasm and courage the task of the great rear towards heroic south viet nam, accomplish their lofty internationalist duties towards the brother khmer and lao peoples. we remain for ever grateful to the brother chinese people for the devoted help shown to our north viet nam in the latter's resistance to u.s. aggression for national salvation, in its safeguarding and building of socialism.

confronted by heavy setbacks in indochina, to smooth and deceive public opinion, nixon is forced to state a further pullout of 100,000 u.s. troops from now to the end of this year, but he is still reluctant to make clear a deadline for the complete withdrawal of u.s. troops and of troops belonging to satellite countries in the u.s. camp, to put an end to the aggressive war in indochina and to seriously negotiate at the quadripartite paris conference. the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen keep on launching murderous operations against peoples in south viet nam, cambodia and laos, bombing and strafing many populous areas in north viet nam; meanwhile they are plotting new military ventures. but the nixon administration should draw a due lesson from its desperate collapse in the quite recent spring outset. the more obdurate it becomes, the more great fuss it makes, as the result only the heavier and more crippling disasters will befall it.

the vietnamese people are determined to act upon the sacred will of respected president ho chi minh, to realize the december 10, 1970 appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and of the government of the d.r.v.n., to fulfil the historic joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, to stand by the brother lao and khmer peoples, to persist in and step up the resistance and to expel the u.s. imperialists out of the indochinese peninsula, so that peoples of our three countries could for ever live in independence and freedom, generation after generation, in concord, mutual love and esteem and give wholehearted mutual aid in the defence and building of their respective countries, each according to its own way.

finally, i propose a toast:

to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese, cambodian and lao brotherly peoples,

to greater number of bigger achievements for the brother chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao, in their revolutionary cause and socialist building, in the fulfilment of the fourth 5-year plan of boosting national economy,

to the perfect health and long life of respected chairman mao,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame,

to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth and madame,

to the health of premier chou en-lai and of the other chinese party and government leading comrades,

to the health of comrade kaysone phomvihan,

to the health of the charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

to the health of h.e. ambassador hyon jun guk and madame,

to the health of all their excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames, and

to the health of all comrades and friends exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet given this evening by samdech norodom sihanouk in celebration of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

respected comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

respected charge d'affaires a.i. comrade tran binh,

respected comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected comrade ambassador hyon jun guk and mme. hyon jun guk,

friends and comrades,

today, we are honoured to attend this grand banquet given by samdech norodom sihanouk and we feel very happy to be in the midst of our comrades-in-arms from cambodia, laos and viet nam in joint celebration of the first anniversary of the convocation of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. first of all, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend the warmest congratulations and highest respects to the three fraternal peoples of indochina who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples convened upon the initiative of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is of great historic significance to the three indochinese peoples' cause of liberation. it has closely united the three peoples of indochina into a staunch united front against u.s. imperialism and pushed their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage.

in the past year, under the brilliant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam, showing respect to each other, supporting and assisting each other and waging a united fight in close coordination with each other, have defeated the frenzied invasion of cambodia and laos by the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, thus bringing to nought the nixon government's vicious scheme of "vietnamizing" its war of aggression against viet nam and "using asians to fight asians" and winning great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the practice of struggle over the past year has proved that the united strength of the three peoples of indochina is invincible and that the mighty power of people's war is invincible.

at present, the american people's revolutionary storm against the nixon government's policies of aggression and war is growing rapidly and vigorously. responding to each other, the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are mounting daily. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys have never before been so isolated and landed in such a difficult position as they are today. we are deeply convinced that confronted with the united fight of the three heroic peoples of indochina, u.s. imperialism is doomed to defeat, no matter what frenzied struggles it may put up.

the chinese government and people firmly oppose the u.s. imperialist frenzied aggression against the three countries of indochina and firmly support and assist the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the u.s. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must withdraw completely from indochina so that the three indochinese peoples may respectively settle their problems by themselves.

we firmly support the heroic korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

together with the peoples of japan, korea, the three indochinese countries and other asian countries, the chinese people resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

we firmly support the arab peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism and firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle for their national rights.

we firmly support the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples.

we firmly support the american people in their just struggle against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination and firmly support the struggle of the working class and revolutionary peoples of north america, europe and oceania.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the great victory of the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the militant unity and great friendship between the cambodian, laotian, vietnamese, korean and chinese peoples,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of prime minister penn nouth and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of comrade kaysone phomvihan,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. comrade tran binh,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyon jun guk and mme. hyon jun guk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary Comrade V. G. Wilcox Visits Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, visited tsinghua university today in the company of comrade huang tso-chen, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c.

the university is full of vigour, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. when comrade wilcox drove to the university, he was accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the university party committee and representatives of worker-peasant-soldier students, red guards, teachers, staff members and workers. then he heard an account of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education in the university. he was pleased with the university's achievements. he said: the great proletarian cultural revolution in china has won great victory. i am convinced that the revolution in education in your university will surely win victory, too.

comrade wilcox visited the university's motor vehicle plant, machine tool plant and electronic factory, and received a warm welcome by workers, worker-peasant-soldier students, teachers and staff members.

also accompanying comrade wilcox on the visit were leading members of the departments concerned shen chien, hsing chu-fang, tai sheng-pu and yin wen-fang.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Reception and Film Show in Celebration of Anniversary of Korean Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1971)

comrade hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a reception and a film show here this evening in celebration of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the korean anti-japanese guerrilla forces.

present on the occasion were comrade li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade hyun jun keuk first proposed a toast at the reception. he said that during the darkest period under the japanese imperialist rule, comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, overcame all difficulties and obstacles and founded on april 25 in 1932 the anti-japanese guerrilla forces, the first marxist-leninist revolutionary armed forces of the korean people. under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the communist movement and anti-japanese national liberation struggle of korea had since developed to a still higher new stage. he said that comrade kim il sung organized and led the heroic armed struggle against the most barbarous and cruel japanese imperialists, and finally japanese imperialism was defeated and liberation of the fatherland was won.

recalling the deep-rooted militant friendship fostered between the korean and chinese people in long years of struggle against imperialism, comrade hyun jun keuk said: the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people is cemented in blood in their struggle against their common enemies, and is therefore invincible.

comrade hyun jun keuk said: a new menace of war confronting our country brought about by the criminal plotting of u.s. imperialism, is becoming even more serious as a result of the renewed activities of aggression by the japanese militarists actively instigated by u.s. imperialism. he said: should the u.s. imperialists forget the historical lessons and start wanton, vicious aggression and war against us, the korean people, who have carried forward the revolutionary tradition against japanese aggression, will as always, together with the fraternal chinese people, completely wipe out the aggressors and see to it that there is no getting away for them.

in his toast, comrade li tso-peng praised the korean anti-japanese guerrilla forces personally founded by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, for their great contributions to the struggle for defeating the japanese aggressors and for the independence and liberation of the fatherland.

he said: the korean people's armed struggle against the japanese aggressors constituted direct assistance to the chinese people. the chinese people will never forget the revolutionary

feelings shown by the korean people. in the protracted struggle against japanese imperialist aggression and, then in korea's fatherland liberation war against u.s. imperialist aggression, the two peoples of china and korea went through thick and thin and sealed an unshakeable militant friendship with blood in their fight shoulder to shoulder. this friendship and unity is the reliable guarantee for defeating our common enemies. constantly strengthening the friendship and unity means a telling blow to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and a great encouragement for the revolutionary people in asia and other parts of the world.

comrade li tso-peng said: the eight-point programme for peaceful re-unification of korea put forth by comrade foreign minister ho dam and the solemn call on the people of south korea issued by the korean supreme people's assembly at the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of korea which was held not long ago, reflect the common desire of the 40 million korean people. the chinese people totally support this solemn stand of the korean workers' party and government for promoting the re-unification of the fatherland and firmly support the south korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and pak jung hi puppet clique. we firmly believe that in front of the heroic struggle of the korean people, all criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for a perpetual occupation by force of south korea will never succeed; the u.s. aggressors will no doubt be driven out of south korea; complete victory will surely be won by the korean people in their just struggle to re-unify their fatherland.

before the reception, a korean documentary and a korean feature film were shown.

attending the reception and the film show were:

leading comrades of the departments of the chinese people's liberation army: yen chung-chuan, huang chih-yung, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, wu hsin-chuan, chao chien, tsui ping, wang kuei-teh, lung chen-piao, wu hsien-en, li kang, wang fu-chih, wu piao, yuan hua-ping and wang yueh-hsi;

leading members of the departments concerned: li chiang, han nien-lung, shen chien, tseng wei, han tsung-cheng, tsao cheng, wu yu-hsun, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, liu chun and chen chu; and

the comrades on the chinese journalists' delegation headed by comrade shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, which is to pay a friendly visit to korea.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by yueh chin-chien, head of the delegation, and hao meng-pi, deputy head, returned here by train this morning after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and other departments concerned including shih huang, chung yu-yi, chu ko-chen, wu yu-hsun and chang yun-chih.

kim jae suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Congratulations to President of Republic of Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a congratulatory message to his excellency siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, warmly congratulating him on the founding of the republic of sierra leone and his assumption of the office of president of the republic. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency siaka stevens,
president of the republic of sierra leone,

freetown, sierra leone

on the occasion of the founding of the republic of sierra leone and your excellency's assumption of the office of president of the republic, i, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of the republic of sierra leone. may the government and people of the republic of sierra leone win new successes in their just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture.

may the friendly relations between the peoples of china and sierra leone further develop.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 25, 1971

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Tanzanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, warmly greeting the national day of the republic. full text of the message reads:

his excellency julius k. nyerere,
president of the united republic of tanzania
dar es salaam

on the occasion of the national day of the united republic of tanzania, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the tanzanian government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the tanzanian government and people have scored continuous achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating colonial forces and developing their country's economy and culture. in international affairs, they have upheld justice, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the national liberation movements in asia and africa, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people admire and rejoice at your achievements and sincerely wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance.

the chinese and tanzanian peoples have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have further developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the chinese government and people will, as always, continue their efforts, together with the tanzanian government and people, to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

may the united republic of tanzania enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

may the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples remain evergreen.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 25, 1971

NORTH KOREA AND INDOCHINA

Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, at the banquet given by samdech norodom sihanouk here this evening celebrating the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and mme. penn nouth,

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

respected comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam,

respected comrade tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the republic of south viet nam,

dear comrades and friends:

today the indochinese peoples and the progressive people of the world are marking the first anniversary of the historical summit conference of the indochinese peoples held on the initiative of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia.

on this day of far-reaching significance, the korean people who stand at the same front of common struggle against u.s. imperialism express warm congratulations to the peoples of cambodia, laos and south and north viet nam on their great victories won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and extend a militant salute to them.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples held a year ago discussed the problems on the situation in indochina resulting from the u.s. imperialist acts of war expansion and the corresponding tactics for struggle, and issued a joint declaration.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and the joint declaration issued by it were an expression of the unanimous desire of the indochinese peoples against u.s. imperialist aggression and for achieving independence and prosperity of the country and a manifestation of the unity which no force can destroy.

in the past year since the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the peoples of cambodia, south and north viet nam, and laos, acting upon the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, have won brilliant victories in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs and for the liberation of the whole of indochina, uniting closely and waging resolute struggles.

under the correct leadership of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of cambodia, the cambodian people and the armed force for national liberation have dealt heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and the lon nol puppet clique and liberated vast areas of the country and brought freedom, democracy and social progress to the millions of population. today, the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government of the cambodian people and its international prestige has become a firm and unshakable one.

under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, the laotian people and people's liberation army have repulsed one barbarous attack after another launched by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and continuously consolidated and expanded the broad liberated areas.

tempered and refined in the flames of protracted war, the people's liberation armed forces and people of south viet nam have frustrated all the enemy's counter-revolutionary offensives and designs for attack and successfully smashed the notorious policies of "vietnamizing" the war and the so-called "pacification program" of u.s. imperialism. with a tenacious fighting spirit, the people of north viet nam have smashed u.s. imperialism's piratical attacks and achieved tremendous successes in their socialist economic construction and the building of national defence.

thus, the indochinese peoples have foiled the scheme of the "nixon doctrine" in "using asians to fight asians", thoroughly frustrated the u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina and landed u.s. imperialism's lackeys in a quagmire of total bankruptcy.

we the korean people rejoice over, as our own successes, the brilliant victories won by the indochinese peoples on all fronts, and warmly hail them.

the u.s. imperialists are now more and more resorting to the adventurous manoeuvres of expanding the war in order to retrieve their ignominious defeats they are suffering in indochina.

nowever, no aggressive manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism can subdue the indochinese peoples who have risen up for their countries' independence and national dignity.

today the indochinese peoples' struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys is enjoying the active support and assistance of the revolutionary people of asia and the world.

the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea held not long ago discussed the grave situation in indochina resulting from the u.s. imperialist war expansion and adopted a statement of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea on the indochinese situation.

the statement sternly condemns the manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism to escalate the war in indochina and solemnly declares that it will continue to give active support to the three indochinese peoples in their just war for national salvation against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and that it is ready to take, if necessary, any measures at any time.

the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people express active support to and firm solidarity with the cambodian people led by the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk in their just struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression, defeat the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and bring about the complete liberation of the country.

the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people express their active support to and firm militant solidarity with the south and north vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to reunify the fatherland in accordance with the testament of president ho chi minh, and the laotian people led by the laotian patriotic front in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the korean people fully support the revolutionary stand of the government of the people's republic of china on the indochinese question.

not long ago, the government of the people's republic of china denounced u.s. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression in indochina and declared this a grave menace to the people's republic of china and expounded its firm stand: should u.s. imperialism go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in indochina, the chinese people are determined to take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

this firm and unswerving proletarian internationalist stand of the government of the people's republic of china constitutes a tremendous encouragement to the fighting indochinese people and serves as a serious warning to u.s. imperialism.

the u.s. imperialist aggressors must immediately stop their war of aggression against the indochinese peoples and immediately withdraw from indochina with their aggressor and vassal troops and all murderous weapons.

comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people, teaches us: "the peoples of korea, china, viet nam, laos and cambodia suffering directly from u.s. imperialist aggression and all other revolutionary countries in asia should further consolidate the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. united front, wage a forceful anti-u.s. joint struggle to deal a more powerful collective counter-stroke at the u.s. imperialist aggression on asia."

holding aloft the teachings of the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people will continue to exert all their efforts to strengthen the militant friendship and unity with the peoples of china, viet nam, cambodia and laos, and render all necessary material and moral support and assistance to the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos until the final victory in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

with the active support and assistance of the revolutionary people of the whole world, the three indochinese peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam will surely wipe out the u.s. imperialist aggressors, win liberation for their fatherlands and build an independent and prosperous indochina through their heroic struggles.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the final victory of the militant indochinese peoples in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the peoples of korea, china, viet nam, cambodia, laos and other revolutionary countries in asia and the world,

to the health of respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of respected comrade chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people,

to the health of respected comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

to the health of his excellency respected nguyen huu tho, president of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

to the health of respected prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

to the health of respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of respected samdech penn nouth and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of respected comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

to the health of respected comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam,

to the health of respected comrade tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the republic of south viet nam,

to the health of the respected ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends exclamation

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Combine the Reading of Works of Marx and Lenin With the Reading of Chairman Mao's Writings

- In close conjunction with the practice of struggle, the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Military Region carries out reading conscientiously and continues to strengthen the ability to discriminate between true and false Marxism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 20, 1971)

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more. That is to say, they should practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism," in close association with the practice of the revolutionary struggle and bearing in mind specific problems, the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Military Region conscientiously reads the works of Marx and Lenin and conscientiously studies Chairman Mao's writings to constantly strengthen its ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, and heighten its initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Party committee of this unit feels that in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle is complex and the task arduous, and only by diligently studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could continuing advance be made along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Accordingly, no matter how busy the work or how pressing the task, members of the Party committee always maintain combining the practice ofstruggle with conscientious reading of the works of Marx and Lenin and conscientious study of Chairman Mao's writings. Many of the comrades have read through Volume I to Volume IV of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, and selected and read such Marxist-Leninist work as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Duhring," "The State and Revolution"

and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." They also keep notes of what they have read and studied.

The Party committee of this unit has in study adopted the following methods:

1. Combining the reading of Marxist-Leninist works with the reading of Chairman Mao's writings.

At one time, the Party committee discovered that in the implementation of three-support and two-military work, some of the comrades had taken the temporary view. Hsü Ch'eng-kung, secretary of the Party committee, thereupon conducted a study class with everyone. With this problem in mind, the comrades conscientiously studied the writings of Marx and Lenin on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and realized that the implementation of three-support and two-military work, and the participation of military representatives in "three-in-one combination" revolutionary committee should not be regarded as a temporary mission but a strategic step for strengthening army building and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a result, they heightened their consciousness of taking part in the building of political power and established the idea of long-term support for the "Left." They realized that only by combining the reading of the works of Marx and Lenin with the reading of Chairman Mao's writings could they understand better how Chairman Mao combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, and how he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and as a result, deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and heightened their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

2. Combine study with practice.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Members of the Party committee of this unit realize that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are sharp weapons in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experience, and that therefore everybody must maintain the revolutionary style of study of linking up theory with reality before they could truly understand and know how to apply what they have learned. Because of that, they have in the course of study continued to bring with them problems in revolutionary practice and carried out conscientious reading. They have used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide practice, and in practice to again take the new problems encountered to carry out conscientious reading, so as to enable study and work to be carried out better and better still.

Wang Ch'ien-hsiang, a standing member of the Party committee, studied earnestly by bearing in mind the question of helping basic level cadres to maintain the road of bringing proletarian politics to the fore and to correctly handle the relationship between one-good and three-good. He studied Lenin's thesis, "When compared with the economy, politics cannot but occupy a position of primacy. Not to admit this point is to forget the most rudimentary knowledge of Marxism" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the supreme commander, the soul" to deepen his understanding of bringing proletarian politics to the fore. Later, using revolutionary theory for guidance, he went deeply into reality and helped the companies to deal correctly with the relationship between one-good and three-good, which stimulated the revolutionization and militarized development of the unit.

The 8th Company of a certain unit has for a long time maintained living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a primary position in company building, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, enabled the cadres and fighters to draw a line of distinction between the two lines for army building, and maintained a firm and correct political orientation. The progress of the company is very good.

Wang Ch'ien-hsiang carried out a deep-going investigation and study in the 8th Company, and bearing in mind the problems of the 8th Company, again made another study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. He enthusiastically helped the 8th Company to sum up its experience, and also suggested to the Party committee to convene an on-the-spot meeting to popularize the experience of the 8th Company so that the 4-good movement of the unit could advance another step forward. Wang Ch'ien-hsiang has tasted through practice the sweetness of reading. He said with deep conviction, "Combining study with practice will lead to deeper comprehension and more effective result."

3. Combine conscientious reading with remolding of world outlook.

While carrying out conscientious reading, the Party committee of this unit paid special attention to linking its own thoughts with reading and making diligent effort in remolding the world outlook.

Chiang Ts'ung-i, a standing member of the Party committee, has for a time been engaged in supporting the "Left" work in a certain district. In this district there was a factory notorious as a "hard spot" unit. He wanted to go and solve the problem of this factory, but was afraid that he might not be able to carry out the work well, and because of that became hesitant. Bearing this problem in mind, he carried out study and realized that "to over-estimate the difficulty is a manifestation of not having faith in the masses; to have anxieties and doubts is due to bedevilment by the bourgeois word 'self.' Only by diligently remolding world outlook and resolutely taking the proletarian position could one face the storm with indomitable spirit, overcome difficulties and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Arming himself with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, he angrily struggled against his selfish ideas, and personally led a work team to this factory at the lower level. Using the thought of Mao Tse-tung, he conducted propaganda among the masses and armed them, and resolutely implemented the great guideline, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." Members of the work team fought alongside with the revolutionary people of the whole factory and enabled a rapid transformation to take place in the features of this factory.

Chiang Ts'ung-i has also heightened the level of his own ideological revolutionization in this battle. In the summing up and exchange of comprehension in conscientious reading, he said, "Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are sharp weapons for transforming the objective world as well as the subjective world. The study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought must be combined with the remolding of world outlook, for only in that way could a better advance in victory be made along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

* * *

Study with Problems in Mind, Be Flexible in Study and Application and Combine Study with Application

- Leading cadres at and above the regimental level in the Army unit where the late Men Ho belonged seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They energetically remold their world outlook and continuously heighten their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, April 22) In the process of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the leading cadres at and above the regimental level in the Army unit where the late Comrade Men Ho, "a good cadre infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line" belonged, have developed the revolutionary style of combining theory with practice and studied earnestly problems in the three major revolutionary struggles. They take revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice and strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and heightened their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Three years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin personally approved and bestowed the glorious title "A Good Cadre Infinitely Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line" on Comrade Men Ho of this unit. This gave the broad masses of commanders and fighters tremendous inspiration and encouragement. From the advanced deeds of Comrade Men Ho in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the leading cadres at and above the regimental level in this unit received an education.

Taking Comrade Men Ho as an example, they consciously studied revolutionary theory. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, they studied more earnestly than ever Marxist-Leninist works as well as Chairman Mao's works. Everywhere a moving scene of diligence and industry in study appeared.

To make everyone study better, the Party committee of this unit organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's article, "Transform Our Way of Study." Chairman Mao pointed out, "If we have not a scientific attitude or a Marxist-Leninist attitude of combining theory with practice then we have no Party character or lack Party character." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, the leading cadres at and above the regimental level in this unit vigorously promoted the revolutionary study style combining theory with practice and made every effort to achieve the goal of studying with problems in mind, being flexible in study and application and combining study with application. Bearing in mind the problems in the three major revolutionary struggles, many leading cadres earnestly studied Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and looked for standpoints, viewpoints and methods therein as a guide to revolutionary practice so as to make their study an increasingly penetrating effort and make a better and better job of their work.

Deputy political commissar Li Ch'eng-huai did support-the-Left work in a backward unit in the area of Sining. After the beginning of the "one-strike three opposition" campaign, he fought on the first line. But his progress in work was not fast enough. What was the reason? Bearing in mind problems related to his work, he studied Marxist-Leninist writings on the mass line and studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "To be adept at turning the Party's policy into the masses' action and be good at making our every movement and every struggle known not only to the leading cadres but the broad masses as well, and enable them to understand and grasp it--this represents a Marxist-Leninist art of leadership." He received a profound education therefrom and came to realize that his past failure to get things off to a good start was due to his not having completely put trust in and reliance on the masses and mobilizing them.

With his awareness heightened, he joined other revolutionary committee members in making penetrating investigations and studies. They launched various types of study classes and organized the masses to study the Party's policy earnestly. After the masses were fully awakened, they very quickly took the lid off the class struggle in this unit. Its backward features were changed. With a deep understanding acquired, Li Ch'eng-huai said, "We must closely combine the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought with reality. Only so can we show an increasing desire for study as we study and get more and more enlightened as we study."

While studying seriously and practicing hard, many leading cadres of the army unit where the late Comrade Men Ho belonged paid great attention to a serious summing-up of experience. They insisted on holding a study class, a discussion-application meeting or a heart-to-heart talk meeting after the completion of a task. This was to further study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, sum up experience seriously and elevate perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge.

In February this year, the Army unit went outdoors to execute a task, which involved a wide distribution of personnel and required great mobility. Bearing in mind the problem of giving prominence to proletarian politics, the leading cadres studied Lenin's teaching, "Compared with economy, politics must occupy the primary position. To deny this is to forget the most rudimentary knowledge of Marxism." They vigorously tackled the job of having "one-good" lead "three-good" and achieved very satisfactory results. After a certain stage was reached in the execution of the task, many leading cadres at and above the regimental level got together and applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to a serious summing-up of the experience in this respect. Thus the consciousness of the need of giving prominence to proletarian politics was further heightened.

The leading cadres at and above the regimental level in this unit have come to understand that to study properly and earnestly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must strive to remold the world outlook. Therefore, in the course of study they have constantly carried out rectification activities. For some time the Party committee found that some comrades gradually got self-complacent after reading some Marxist-Leninist books.

The Party committee immediately organized everyone to launch rectification activities. All applied the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in looking for shortcomings. This stimulated the development of the study effort in an increasingly penetrating manner.

In the course of a study-rectification campaign, deputy political commissar of a certain regiment Fei Jung-ch'ing, a comrade-in-arms of the late Comrade Men Ho, heard some comrades speak of his inclination to be divorced from both theory and practice. At first, he could not straighten out his ideas. He thought that since he was steeped in the world of practice all day long, how could he be accused of being divorced from it? Later, with this problem in mind, he studied again seriously the "Change Our Way of Study" and came to understand that in the past he associated the problems in study more with the reality of work than with ideological reality. Thereafter, he was determined to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and strengthen the transformation of the subjective world in transforming the objective world. He constantly went deep into the midst of companies and engaged fellow fighters in heart-to-heart talks. From the masses he drew rich political nourishment. By consciously remolding his world outlook, he got better and better results in study.

* * *

COAL MINING

The Thought of Mao Tse-tung Illuminates the K'ailuan Mine

- an investigation report of the development of coal production in the K'ailuan Coal Mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao April 20, 1971)

Under the sparkling and brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a mass movement "to learn from Tach'ing in industry" is being developed in a penetrating manner at the K'ailuan Coal Mine. Throughout the coal mine, from the surface to the bottom of the pits, a flourishing scene is seen everywhere. Revolutionary committees at various levels in the whole mine, with the workers of Tach'ing as their models, are leading the broad masses of miners in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and in seriously grasping revolution and stimulating production, bringing about an enormous change in this old mine and making new contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction.

The Key Lies in Leadership and Leadership Depends on the Line

The K'ailuan Coal Mine has a history of more than 90 years and it is one of the oldest coal mines in our country. Before the liberation, the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries cruelly exploited the people there and plundered its coal resources. The heroic workers of the K'ailuan Coal Mine, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, carried out an unyielding struggle. In his brilliant work, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," great leader Chairman Mao highly praised the revolutionary struggle of the miners of K'ailuan, and afforded the workers of K'ailuan the greatest encouragement. After the liberation, the K'ailuan Coal Mine was returned to the hands of the Chinese people and gained a new lease of life. It rapidly changed its ravaged and dying state and glowed with revolutionary vitality.

In the impressive upheaval of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a revolutionary committee was set up in the K'ailuan Coal Mine, and a more profound change took place in the mine. With the help of PLA support-the-Left personnel, the revolutionary committee and the broad masses of revolutionary people raised high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, followed closely Chairman Mao's great strategic planning, criticized and repudiated penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, whipped up a mass movement "to learn from Tach'ing in industry, and pushed forward the development of revolution and production with quicker steps. In the manner of workers of Tach'ing, they have placed the living study and

application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the promotion of the ideological revolutionization of the people in a primary position above all work, and maintained the use of proletarian politics to command, lead and stimulate production.

In the past several years, more than 4,800 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and more than 590 advanced collectives have appeared throughout mine. The broad masses of miners although physically standing at their posts nevertheless have their minds on the overall situation, and they have closely related the mining of coal together to the proletarian cultural revolution and constantly set new records for coal production.

In the three years from 1968 to 1970, the production of crude coal for the whole mine overfulfilled its quota, and output exceeded the sum total produced in the fifteen years immediately before the great proletarian cultural revolution. In 1970 in particular, that part of the output of crude coal for the year in excess of the target was equal to the annual output of two large mines. This year the degree of over-production of K'ailuan Coal Mine has reached the highest peak in history, but the use of timber for shoring is the lowest in history and the degree of mechanization in coal mining has increased by 100 percent compared with that prior to the great cultural revolution.

Since stepping into the second year of the great seventies, the broad masses of workers and the people have continued to raise aloft the banner of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" and pressed on in the wake of victory. They have all made fresh achievements in revolution and production, and the whole mining area is being run better and better.

The accomplishments of K'ailuan Coal Mine have proved that whether an old enterprise can or cannot continue to make fresh achievements for socialist revolution and construction depends on the leadership, and on whether the leading body is able to correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Most of the members of the leading bodies at various levels newly established in this mine during the great proletarian cultural revolution are old miners with political consciousness. They not only are from the masses, but also rely on the masses; they understand not only politics but also production; they not only take part in production but also lead production. The leading bodies, formed by PLA representatives, revolutionary leadership cadres and some old miners deeply realize that class struggle still exists and that the struggle between the two lines in the Party will never cease. Only by conscientiously remolding world outlook and constantly heightening their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines could the members of the leading bodies conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Therefore, with profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, they conscientiously study Chairman Mao's writings, consciously transform themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and operate the socialist mine successfully with it. They

firmly grasp the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and use the standpoint of class struggle and line struggle in analyzing and investigating everything, to insure that the enterprise will advance in victory along the track of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Stepping into the great seventies, the new situation in socialist revolution and construction has posed a new problem for the K'ailuan Coal Mine: Under the condition of several consecutive years of production increase, could this ancient mine still continue to realize any large degree of increase in output? Regarding this matter, the broad masses of miners demand that the leading bodies make a revolutionary reply.

Some of the comrades, unable to catch up with the situation, looked back and said, "K'ailuan is an old mine, and the working conditions underground are bad. Production has already exceeded the designed capacity of the mine. In order to increase production, we must have more men, build more pits and add more equipment."

In the light of this kind of thinking, an ideological conflict was developed internally within the leading body of the revolutionary committee of K'ailuan Coal Mine. Comrades of the committee studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and smashed such arrogant, complacent and useless viewpoints as "production increase has reached the ceiling," "the mine is unchangeable," and "potentials are exhausted." Many comrades said "Should we go up another storey, or should we rest on our achievements, stand still and not advance?" "Should we with self-reliance tap our potentials, or stretch our hands out to ask for money and equipment?" This was a reflection of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines.

In 1968 and 1969 the increased output was 1,030,000 tons. For K'ailuan this was a most impressive figure, but for the country, this was not a very large figure. Therefore, we cannot merely look back on past achievements but should see what the Party and people require of us; we cannot merely see the difficult aspect of the backward condition of the old mine but should see the favorable aspect inherent in an old mine, which has more veteran workers with experience and know-how. Comrades of the committee realized that potentials could still be tapped, that a great degree of increase in production could be brought about through self-reliance alone, and that the leadership must resolutely advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the awareness of line struggle of members of the leading body was heightened, a new ideological plane was reached. Although physically in the mine, their thoughts were with the whole motherland, and looking upon their achievements as new starting points, they resolved in the manner of the workers of Tach'ing to develop the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and to struggle for still greater victories.

The new ideological plane has brought along a new style of work. Members of leading bodies at various levels in the mine go deep into the basic level to make investigation and gather facts. T'angchiachuang Mine was worked for many years and its condition was backward. The imperialist elements down-graded it as an old mine "with no prospects" and even the bourgeois technical "authorities" said that this mine had reached a "senile stage" and should be "closed" by 1970. Under the influence of this erroneous forecast, the No. 4 shaft of this mine was sealed up in 1962.

This time the leading members of the mine carried out a penetrating investigation and study, humbly listened to the views of the masses, decided to pluck up their courage and rely on their own efforts to resurrect this dead shaft. With the leading members setting the pace and the masses all giving a hand, in only 26 days' time the No. 4 shaft was repaired and re-opened. This mine is now able to add to the coal output by about 300,000 tons a year.

By means of this kind of study, criticism and repudiation as well as investigation and study, the leading members at various levels of K'ailuan Coal Mine are able, on the question of increasing production, to make a clear revolutionary reply: "Fundamentally we have not added more people, more capital investment or more equipment, but relied on tapping the potentials of the old mine to bring about the great increase in production."

Potentials in the Masses, and Potentials in the Basic Level

Chairman Mao teaches: "The masses have boundless creative power" and "The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." From their own practice, the leading members at various levels of K'ailuan Coal Mine have more and more deeply realized that the potentials for increasing production exists in the basic level and in the masses. Accordingly, in order to make the old mine make new contributions they must boldly activate the masses and rely on the masses wholeheartedly.

On this problem, the fact of the transforming of the old ventilation shaft in T'angshan Mine has provided them with a deep education.

T'angshan Mine is the oldest mine shaft in K'ailuan. Following the increase in coal production, there was an urgent need for transforming the old ventilation shaft and increasing the lifting capacity of the mine shaft. After consulting with a few persons, some leading members initially thought that the completion of this item of construction would require at least 56 days. However, when the revolutionary committee mobilized the cadres and masses of the whole mine to discuss the matter, the broad masses with sufficient evidence said clearly that this construction would at most require a month for completion. Through the efforts of the workers, only 19 days were required in the end to complete this construction project of a high standard of quality.

From this incident, the leading members at various levels of K'ailuan Coal Mine deeply realized that only by acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class," by directly relying on the masses and the basic levels, particularly by relying on the veteran workers, could the activism and creativity of the masses be developed to the utmost and development of production be realized with greater, faster, better and more economic results. On the other hand, by merely running around in circles among a few people or by being satisfied with superficial consultations with the masses, it would not be possible to fully activate the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism inherent in the masses. Whether the reliance on the masses was carried out wholeheartedly was an important criterion for testing if the initiative of the leading body in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was high or not.

After knowledge was heightened, the leading members at various levels went among the masses, consulting with them on the situation, the tasks and the difficulties, and urging the masses to express their ideas and think up methods, humbly turning themselves into pupils of the masses, earnestly trusting and relying on them and thus enabling many "knotty" problems to be readily solved.

The coal seam of Machiakou brigade is situated on an incline of more than 45 degree that is steep and slippery. In the past some of the bourgeois technical "authorities" predicted that this kind of seam "basically could not be machine mined." The revolutionary committee of the mine mobilized the masses of the whole mine to hold discussions, and the workers made more than 230 suggestions. After repeated experiments, in slightly more than a month's time, a simple and practical small coal-cutting machine and a small coal-cutting saw were produced which enabled the rate of coal excavating to be increased by about 30 percent and brought to an end the historical "a shovel and a blast" method of mining used for scores of years on steeply graded coal seams.

Lüchiat'o Mine is a pit using the method of hydraulic mining. Some of the people under the influence of foreign rules erroneously thought at one time that "the recovery rate for hydraulic mining could not be increased." The members of the revolutionary committee of the mine went deeply among the masses, humbly consulted with them and analyzed with them the peculiarities of hydraulic mining. From the unfavorable factors they discovered favorable factors, and by taking such effective measures as increasing the water pressure, improving the water cannon, and innovating the method of mining, enabled the rate of hydraulic mining to increase 30 percent at a single stroke.

Once the thought of Mao Tse-tung has been grasped by the masses, it will be transformed into a powerful material force. The leading bodies at various levels of K'ailuan Coal Mine have firmly grasped this fundamental principle of using the thought of Mao Tse-tung to educate the people, led the broad masses in the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles" as well as Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, and maintained the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought in carrying out education on class

struggle, struggle in line, situation and revolutionary tradition, so as to enable the spiritual features of the broad masses of people to undergo a more and more profound change.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of miners display the greatest courage and infinite wisdom in the struggle of grasping revolution and stimulating production. When T'angshan Mine was increasing the capacity of the generator of its No. 1 shaft, some of the people planned adding a large generator, and carry out dual-machine traction. However the workers thought, "A donkey yoked to the shaft, with an ass pulling in harness would be enough to move the cart, what was the use of using two large donkeys?" They decided to use a small generator in place of the large generator.

However, according to the data on the operation of the old winch, there was this foreign convention: Dual-machine traction could only be carried out by generators of the same type, same speed and same capacity, otherwise, "serious accidents" might occur. The miners studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself," and in conjunction with production practice carried out an analysis on the pecularities of the large and the small generators, observed the laws governing the movement of the winches, and after more than 20 experiments, finally succeeded in introducing dual-machine traction by linking in series the big and the small generators. This item of technical innovation alone enabled 500,000 tons more coal a year to be hoisted.

In the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" movement, there has appeared from the various mines a large number of advanced personalities in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Among them are:

--Veteran model Hu Ch'ang-hai and veteran worker Wang Chiu-lan, who have a red heart for revolution and who would not stop on the road of progress;

--Red miner Shih-tso-ch'en, who "is always charging in the face of trouble, and the last to leave in the face of danger";

--Red housekeeper Cheng Chen-chi, who is diligent in the study of Chairman Mao's writings;

--Fine Communist member Han Wen-t'ien, who heroically gave up his own life to save those of his class brethren;

--New worker Wang Yü-ch'i, who brings the word "public interest" to the fore and resolves to serve the cause of the revolution throughout his whole life in the mines, etc.

The figures of these heroic personalities sparkle with the spiritual brilliance of the "Iron man" of Tach'ing, and make manifest the hard-bone spirit of the proletariat. It is because of tens of thousands of such

proletarian fighters able to endure hardship and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought that has enabled an old and ancient mine such as the K'ailuan to have such a vigorous new lease on life.

Rely on the Working Class, Carry Out Enterprise Management Well

Leading the broad masses of miners in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on running enterprises, the revolutionary committee of K'ailuan Coal Mine has conscientiously carried out the management of the enterprise well. Members of the revolutionary committee have maintained arming themselves with "On Practice" and "On Contradiction", have integrated a high degree of revolutionary zeal with a strict scientific attitude, and by constantly searching for objective laws and establishing a scientific system of control, gradually gained the initiative in production and construction. Their principle experiences are as follow:

1. Combine centralized command with mass management.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolutionary committees at various levels of K'ailuan Coal Mine mobilized the masses to fiercely criticize the "one-man-in-charge system" of revisionism, changed the erroneous trend of production command that relied purely on administrative orders, and maintained the combining of collective command with management by the masses.

On the one hand, they transferred a large number of veteran workers with experience to participate in production command and constantly invigorated and strengthened the system of production command. Production command personnel of various levels, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "From the masses, to the masses," went deeply into the frontline of production, collected the correct ideas of the masses, ready at all times to grasp the situation of production, and obtained first-hand information, so that orders could be given in a lively manner, and calculations and tactics be carried out on time.

On the other hand, they fully believed in the masses, relying on them to carry out management well. At present, throughout the several hundred thousand meters of tunnel in this mine, there are people in charge; the production equipment in the pits, as large as winches and pumps and as small as pneumatic hammers and electric drills, all have people to look after them and to repair them. The broad masses of miners, similar to their counterparts in Tach'ing, have set the pace in thinking, have brought the word "strict" to the fore, and at their stations, have made manifest fully the role of the working class being their own masters.

2. Integrate the high degree of revolutionary consciousness with the rigidity of scientific system.

In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the revolutionary committees at various levels of K'ailuan Coal Mine activated the broad masses of workers and people to organize part-time investigation groups to

carry out an over-all in-depth investigation and study of the existing organs and systems, criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise of "putting specialists in charge" and "material incentives," and in respect of technical control, labor control, equipment control and safety work, carried out reform on the old systems which hindered the development of production, as well as established and invigorated a new system beneficial to the development of production. By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of people have drawn a line of distinction between the revolutionary system of the proletariat and the "surveillance, repression, deduction of pay and imposition of fines" of the bourgeoisie, and on the basis of constantly heightening revolutionary consciousness and rigidly implementing reasonable regulations and systems, they were able to guarantee the better implementation of the "grasp revolution, stimulate production" policy.

3. Integrate grasping the present with setting the sight on the future.

In regard to the management of the whole enterprise, the arrangement for various items of important work, and the laying down of links of production, the revolutionary committee of K'ailuan Coal Mine has always maintained the policy of "Over-all planning, strengthened leadership." Members of the committee have borne firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "In any place we must start with the year the work commences and make calculations for the many years to come," and in grasping the current year, they are setting their sight on the next year and thinking of the future with emphasis on grasping well the positive balance between the essential links of coal excavating, tunneling, developing, and transportation.

In order to carry out current production well and at the same time to systematically open up new grounds for production a few years hence, they not only opposed "suppressing excavation and putting off tunneling," and prevented "laying emphasis on excavating and ignoring tunneling," but maintained "using excavating to stimulate tunneling, using tunneling to guarantee excavating, with equal emphasis on excavating and tunneling, but with development setting the pace," so that there will be a reliable guarantee for the normal succession of coal excavating, tunneling and developing.

From the long-term point of view, the eventual mechanization of coal excavating, tunneling, and coal mine development is an important road for maintaining a substained development in coal production. The various mines of K'ailuan have tightly grasped this pivotal question, and in leading the masses to unfold technical innovations, have raised the standard of mechanization, which not only increased labor productivity, but also greatly reduced the degree of labor intensity of the workers.

The broad masses of cadres and people of K'ailuan Coal Mine have realized from practice that only by looking two steps ahead for every step they take, and leaving a footprint with every step, will they be able to

take the initiative with every step and develop coal production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in K'ailuan Coal Mine is rushing ahead in waves, with each wave higher than the last. The working class of K'ailuan, having a glorious tradition in revolutionary struggle, is determined to hold aloft the banner of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and continue to score fresh victories in revolution and production.

The investigation team of the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industry, the writing group of the Revolutionary Committee for the K'ailuan Coal Mine, and NCNA reporter

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Vigorous Development of Production-Increase and Economy Campaign on Liaoning Industrial Front

- The broad masses of workers and cadres study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and grasp class struggle and line struggle vigorously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 22) Guided by the line for unity and victory of the 9th National Party Congress and in resolute response to the call of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels on the industrial front of Liaoning Province have assiduously read Marxist-Leninist books and seriously studied Chairman Mao's works and vigorously grasped the level of class struggle and line struggle. They have continuously heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and revolutionary people in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stimulated the development of the production-increase and economy mass campaign in a more vigorous manner.

For the first quarter this year, total industrial output of the province showed an increase of 20.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, raw coal, machine tools, tractors, electric motors, glass, soda ash, caustic soda, crude oil, chemical fertilizer and many other products chalked up a big margin increase. Production of internal combustion engines, railway engines, trucks, metallurgical equipment and mining equipment rose more than 100 percent over that in the corresponding period last year. The quality of products showed an improvement, while the consumption of raw and other materials dropped gradually.

One of the important industrial bases of our country built out of Chairman Mao's affectionate concern, Liaoning is charged with a glorious and arduous task where the national economy of our country is concerned. To give better play to the role of this industrial base, since the beginning of 1971, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels throughout the province have closely combined the practice of revolution and production struggle with the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and a penetrating effort in line education, doing so in conformity with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings on "conducting ideological and political line education" throughout the Party and "doing serious reading." In line with the spirit of the resolution of the 1st plenary session of the 4th CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee, they have set up and improved a study system and persevered in reading Marxist and Leninist books and studying Chairman Mao's brilliant works. They have energetically promoted ideological revolutionization and the introduction of science and continuously heightened their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From practical struggle, the broad masses of cadres have come to understand deeply that the kind of thinking that is used as a guide or the line that is followed in wielding power decides everything. Only through reading Marxist-Leninist books assiduously and studying Chairman Mao's works seriously and criticizing penetratingly the reactionary "theory of transcendentalism," "theory of human nature," "theory of productive forces" and "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind and strengthening our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism can we accurately implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

By adopting the formula that combining serious reading with summing up of experience, and study with revolutionary mass criticism, the leading members of the Party committee of Pench'i Iron and Steel Company further summed up previous experience in making revolution and promoting production, penetratingly criticized the reactionary "theory of productive forces," doggedly placed proletarian politics in the fore, and gave better play to the creative spirit of the masses. This stimulated a continuous rise in iron and steel production. For 31 main products including steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke (used for iron smelting), etc., first quarter plans were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

In the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works, the broad masses of cadres and workers on the geological front of Liaoning vigorously criticize the idea of "no ore on the surface of the area of Liaoning," "idea that the old mine has been worked to its full limit" and other idealist absurdities. With the dialectical-materialistic epistemology taken as a guide to geological prospecting, they have discovered in 30 municipalities and hsien about 100 phosphorus mines and other new kinds of ore. From the beginning of this year, they pressed forward triumphantly and doggedly held out in winter with the prospecting team braving wind and snowstorms and the severity of cold. A new contribution was made toward the big battle of mining.

To implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee has vigorously tackled the job about overall firm implementation of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" by various factories and mines. Since November last year, the whole province has launched study classes for 20 terms to popularize the experience of the hoisting machine workshop of the Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant which relied on the working class in the proper management of an enterprise. This has stimulated the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in enterprises.

Recently, various municipalities and factories and mines throughout the province have called general meetings or discussion-application meetings to sum up experience in the firm implementation of the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and to have participants talk freely about their understanding in the implementation of Chairman Mao's line. This has made for a new pitch in the production-increase and economy mass campaign.

Iron and steel production represents a relatively big industry in Liaoning and plays an important part in the national economy. To develop the iron and steel industry vigorously, a feverish pitch was whipped up in a great battle of mining on the industrial front.

By relying on the masses and tapping the potentials of production, the Tunganshan Iron Mine of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, on the basis of a big margin increase in iron ore output in 1970, tried to triumph over the onslaught of two blizzards in the first quarter of this year to create a new production record.

In the first quarter of this year, by developing the revolutionary spirit of relying on our own efforts and fighting amidst hardship, the Shenyang Heavy Machine Plant, Shenyang Mining Machinery Plant, Shenyang Pneumatic Tool Factory, Shenyang Mine Prospecting Machinery Plant, Shenyang Metallurgical Machinery Repair Works and the Nanfeng Machinery Repair Works of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company and other factories producing mining equipment turned out more than 200 percent as many mining machines and spare parts and pieces as they had done in the corresponding period last year.

Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the light industrial system of Liaoning have continuously criticized penetratingly such erroneous ideas as "going for things complete and modern," "laying stress on modern equipment to the neglect of native equipment," etc. They have tried in many ways to increase the production of light industrial products and scored new achievements in this respect. For the first quarter of this year, a big margin increase was scored in such light industrial products turned out by them as towels, silk piece goods, synthetic fibers, batteries, bulbs, matches, soap powder, sulphrated mold-made leather shoes, aluminum ware, plastic goods, sewing machines, etc. A further improvement in quality was made. The variety of patterns was also increased.

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Prominent First Quarter Results in Kansu Industrial Production

- Conduct two-line struggle education widely and promote the production-increase and economy campaign penetratingly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, April 22) By going all out and aiming high, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the industrial front of Kansu Province have launched a penetrating production-increase and economy campaign with further prominent results achieved. For this year's first quarter, total provincial industrial output value rose 59 percent over that of the corresponding period last year, with the highest level achieved in history. An increase of over 50 percent was achieved in the output of such products as steel, rolled steel, iron ore, chemical fertilizers, bearings, alternators, synthetic fibers, plastic goods, etc. The quality of products has improved. Also trial-manufactured successfully are a number of new products filling the void in some areas of the industry of Kansu.

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on "conducting ideological and political-line education" in the whole Party, the industrial front of Kansu Province since the beginning of this year has widely launched education in the struggle between the two lines. The leading cadres at various levels and the broad masses of workers have armed themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticized the reactionary "theory of transcendentalism," "theory of productive forces," "theory of human nature," and "theory of dying out of class struggle" promoted by swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind. They have further raised their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stimulated the triumphant advance of revolution and production along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through summing up the historical experience in the two-line struggle in the development of the provincial iron and steel industry, [cadres of] the iron and steel industrial system have come to understand deeply that in developing the iron and steel industry, we must start with mining; otherwise, we are "just doing cooking without any rice." This year, simultaneously with making arrangements for production and designing in the iron and steel industry, they put mine construction in the first place and mobilized the masses to whip up a feverish pitch in a big battle of mining. The machine-building industry throughout the province launched a socialist mass co-operation movement in an energetic effort to produce mining equipment. A new contribution was made to the development of the iron and steel industry.

In the increase-production and economy campaign, the working class of Kansu has developed the revolutionary spirit of relying on our own efforts and fighting amidst hardship and energetically tapped the potentials of existing enterprises with outstanding results achieved.

By doggedly putting proletarian politics in the fore and vigorously launching a mass movement, the Yümen Oil Mine, Tungfeng Processing Factory, Yaochieh Mining Bureau, Lanchow General Machine Plant and other factories and mining enterprises fulfilled production plans for the first quarter in a plentiful, quick, satisfactory and economical manner, thus laying a good foundation for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the yearly production plans.

The launching of mass technical innovations movement on a comprehensive scale has given an effective boost to the vigorous development of industrial production in Kansu. By mobilizing the masses in a vigorous effort toward technical innovations, many factories and mines have turned out many new products, small in size, light-weight, low-cost and highly efficient, to replace gradually old products requiring more labor and more materials in manufacture. Successfully tested are many advanced technological processes in place of those outmoded ones.

To tap further the potential of enterprises and promote the production-increase and economy campaign, since the beginning of this year, the whole province has generally launched a campaign for clearing and checking storehouses to clear out accumulated stocks of raw and other materials and unused equipment and put them to use in production.

The units attached to the Provincial Supplies Bureau cleared out ¥4,000 work of accumulated stocks and adopted such formulas as delivering goods to the doorstep, putting articles on display, etc., to meet the urgent needs of others in line with the principle of helping each other with such supplies as one can spare.

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RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Persevere in Re-Education of Scientific and Technical Personnel, Make Serious Effort on the Word "Transformation"

- policy maintained by Shenyang Metallurgical Research Institute in conscientiously implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao April 24, 1971)

With the help of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Unite to win still greater victory" and "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," the Revolutionary Committee of Shenyang Metallurgical Research Institute has constantly eliminated interferences from the right or from the "Left," firmly carried out ideological and political line education for scientific and technical personnel, made serious efforts on the word "transformation," set in motion the revolutionary activism of the scientific and technical personnel, and promoted the development of struggle-criticism-transformation as well as scientific and research work.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "Putting specialists in charge" actively pushed by those taking the capitalist line, the idea of gaining a reputation and position and the phenomenon of "three separation" among the scientific and technical personnel of the Metallurgical Research Institute became rampant. Correct analysis and understanding of the condition of the scientific and technical ranks at the time formed a major precondition for the implementation of the Party's policy of "Uniting, educating and transforming" toward intellectuals. Members of the leading body of the revolutionary committee studied again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correct policy towards intellectuals is an important condition for victory in the revolution," and considered the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals an important part of the struggle-criticism-transformation. By means of conducting various Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and adopting such methods as holding discussion forums and individual talks as well as making household visits to obtain complete knowledge of the historical, ideological, as well as the working and living conditions of the scientific and technical personnel, they were able to carry out one by one the Party's policies for the intellectuals.

Through practice the Revolutionary Committee for Shenyang Metallurgical Research Institute realized that implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres was in the final analysis use of the thought of Mao Tse-tung to educate and transform the people. Therefore members of the revolutionary committee firmly grasped the class struggle in the ideological sphere, directed the scientific and technical personnel to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and continued to develop revolutionary mass

criticism and repudiation. At the same time, they sent the scientific and technical personnel to factories to integrate with the workers, receive re-education, and further overcome the thought of fame and gain, as well as establishing the aspiration and will to scale the pinnacles of science and technology for the revolution.

The revolutionary committee of this institute realized from practice that only by constantly getting rid of interference from the right or the "Left" and paying attention to the covering up of one trend by another could the Party's policy towards cadres be implemented in an all-round manner. In order to do away with interference from the right and the "Left," it was necessary to study conscientiously and appreciate the thesis of Chairman Mao on correctly differentiating and handling the two different aspects of a contradiction, to distinguish which was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and which was Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and to heighten one's initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. In the concrete implementation of the policy, members of the Party committee attached much importance to the following:

(1) To draw a line of distinction between using some high level intellectuals in line with the Party's policy toward intellectuals and "putting specialists in charge."

(2) In the re-education of intellectuals at the hands of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to draw a line of distinction between "those who have summed up things well and have made inventions and innovations should be reported so as to give them encouragement" and those who proclaim their own personal accomplishments.

(3) To draw a line of distinction between giving full play to the professional ability of the intellectuals and the promoting of "technology first."

At the same time, they correctly handled the relationship between ideological implementation and organizational implementation of policy. As a result, the activist factor of the intellectuals was given an impetus, and "the overwhelming majority of people were united so the handful of enemies would be isolated to the maximum extent and attacked."

In the process of the all-round implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the revolutionary committee of this institute has also paid attention to constantly overcoming arrogance and complacency, established the idea of always carrying out re-education on the intellectuals and seriously making effort on the word "transformation." Members of the revolutionary committee realized that the work of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals had from the beginning been involved in a violent struggle between the two classes and the two different world outlooks. The protracted nature of the class struggle determines the protracted nature of the re-education work, and the stubbornness of the bourgeois world outlook determines the arduous nature of the re-education work.

When the word "complacency" appears in thinking, the basic line of the Party will be forgotten and vacillations will appear in the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. When the word "haste" appears in thinking, Chairman Mao's teaching, "Ideological remolding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and no attempt must be made to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving a few lectures or by holding a few meetings" will be forgotten, and a simplified method will be adopted regarding ideological problems. When the word "difficulty" appears in thinking, the active ideological struggle will be abandoned and that will lead to losses for the revolution.

The revolutionary committee of this institute has smashed in a telling manner such erroneous ideas of "complacency, haste and difficulty" and in carrying out long-term re-education for scientific and technical personnel, and has succeeded in four maintainings:

1. Maintaining the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

On the questions of "for whom" and "what road is being taken," members of the Party committee have bitterly criticized such fallacies as "personal possession of knowledge," "technology first" and "three separation" and their variations of "to go to school is a misfortune," "technology is useless" and "manual labor needs less thinking," and heightened the awareness of the struggle between the two lines of the scientific and technical personnel.

2. Maintaining the leading of intellectuals onto the road of integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers.

Members of the revolutionary committee have adopted various forms of "stepping out" and "inviting in" and are constantly creating conditions for the intellectuals to integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers.

3. Maintaining the grasping of living ideas and carrying out living ideological education well.

There is a great degree of wavering in the thinking of the intellectuals which is easily seen when difficulties or setbacks are encountered in work. Because of that, members of the revolutionary committee have made timely grasping of the budding ideas of each period, and pointedly and patiently carried out ideological education.

4. Maintaining the mobilizing of the masses to carry out self-education and revolutionary self-revelation.

Members of the revolutionary committee, by means of discussion and application meetings and such methods as giving publicity to good people and good deeds, have enabled the intellectuals on the road of ideological revolutionization to have an orientation for study and a target to overtake. In the past two years, this research institute has altogether held discussion and application meetings on living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's

thought for the whole institute some 26 times, with more than 130 intellectuals taking part, and ten of them have attended discussion and application meetings of the Shenyang municipal scientific and technical front.

This research institute, because of its implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, has given an impetus to the revolutionary activism of the scientific and technical personnel. Last year, under the condition of a cut of a quarter of the number of personnel, still the number of scientific research items fulfilled was 50 percent higher than that of 1969.

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MAY DAY SLOGANS

Slogans in Honor of May 1, International Labor Day, of 1971

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

slogans in honour of may 1, international labour day, of 1971:

1. celebrate may 1, international labour day exclamation

2. hail the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

3. working men of all countries, unite exclamation proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite exclamation

4. the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

5. firmly support the heroic albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries exclamation

6. warmly congratulate the people of the three countries of indochina on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation firmly support and assist the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation u.s. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must completely withdraw from indochina so that the people of the three countries of indochina each can resolve their own problems by themselves exclamation

7. firmly support the heroic korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland exclamation

8. the people of china, together with the people of japan, korea, the three countries of indochina and the rest of asia, firmly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation

9. firmly support the arab peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle for national rights exclamation

10. firmly support the african peoples in their struggle against colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression, subversion and intervention exclamation

11. firmly support the cuban people in their struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation firmly support the latin american peoples in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation

12. firmly support the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples exclamation

13. firmly support the just struggle of the american people against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination exclamation firmly support the struggle of the working class and revolutionary people of various countries in north america, europe and oceania exclamation

14. all peace-loving countries and peoples who are subject to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, unite and resolutely oppose the power politics of the two superpowers exclamation

15. salute the genuine marxist-leninist fraternal parties and organizations of various countries exclamation salute the genuine marxist-leninists of various countries exclamation salute the revolutionary people of various countries exclamation

16. salute the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country exclamation

17. salute the great chinese people's liberation army exclamation

18. hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress exclamation

19. unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader exclamation

20. criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and deepen education in ideology and political line exclamation

21. carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously in order to further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation

22. conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation press ahead with the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works exclamation

23. go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism exclamation

24. grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war exclamation strive to fulfil and overfulfil the 1971 national economic plan exclamation

25. win new victories to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china and the convocation of the fourth national people's congress exclamation

26. heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders exclamation we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

27. long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation

28. long live the great people's republic of china exclamation

29. long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation

30. long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

31. long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

32. long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

COTTON EXPERT

Commune Members Welcome Expert Peasant Cotton-Grower

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 26, 1971)

Communist Sun Chen-ching of the Chanyang commune at Yungcheng County in central China province of Honan is an expert cotton grower who makes scientific experiment and is guided by the aim of growing cotton for the revolution. He has contributed to higher cotton production in the past few years by popularising his experience in neighbouring counties and cities regardless of wind and rain. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise him as their own cotton-growing expert.

Fiftytwo-year-old Sun Chen-ching is an activist in Honan in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and a province-wide special-class labour hero. He has carried out scientific experiments in growing cotton on alkaline land since 1953. Ginned cotton yield per hectare in his production team used to be 0.22 tons, and has reached 1.5 tons thanks to his hard efforts over a dozen years.

Sun Chen-ching, who had a miserable life in the old society, has boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao. Once illiterate, he overcame all difficulties involved and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works. He often asked his children to help him learn passages from the three constantly read articles ("Serve the People", "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"), as well as the "Eight-point Charter" for agriculture (see note). With other poor and lower-middle peasants, he tried to implement it in accordance with local conditions, starting with close planting cotton.

The peasants used to grow 15,000 cotton plants to the hectare. Sun Chen-ching suggested in 1959 making an experiment in growing 60,000 instead. This seemed impossible to villagers with conservative ideas. Besides, class enemies used this opportunity to create trouble, alleging that the suggestion was utter nonsense. Sun Chen-ching exposed their criminal activities in a mass meeting held by the party branch. He said: "Chairman Mao saved us from the abyss of class sufferings in the old days. He teaches us to grow cotton for the revolution. We must follow his teaching and defeat sabotage by the class enemies and implement the eight-point charter for agriculture."

His experiment won support from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They then close planted half a hectare of experimental land. This brought 525 kilogrammes of ginned cotton, setting a local record.

Sun Chen-ching close planted fields with different soils, varying the density to suit the soil, and carefully observed how various spaces between rows and between plants affected the size of the cotton bolls, their number at different periods and the length and tensile strength of cotton fibre. In this way he found a basis for scientific farming on a big acreage.

Often he stayed in the cotton fields all day long to observe carefully the insects in order to find out how to prevent and eliminate them. In this way he grasped the laws and methods to eliminate them before they could damage the cotton.

in carrying out chairman mao's eight-point charter for agriculture, sun chen-ching worked out advanced methods including soil improvement, cultivation of good seed strains, rational close planting and control of insect pests and plant diseases. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise him for this.

in the light of chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the yungcheng county revolutionary committee expanded the county's cotton area and popularized sun chen-ching's growing methods. following chairman mao's teaching "serve the people wholeheartedly", sun chen-ching has done his part to explain his experience. he travelled on foot or by bicycle to 130 production brigades and 1,000 production teams of 18 people's communes in the county to give them guidance. he also went to some communes and production brigades in neighbouring counties to help them gain stable, high cotton yield. he goes wherever there are difficulties and learn modestly any new experience that has been worked out anywhere.

in the spring of 1969 heavy rain fell shortly after the cotton was sown and this was unfavourable to the sprouts. sun chen-ching went to help several communes. he led his comrades in studying chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

he explained to them how to restore normal conditions after the soil was crusted. he did not return to his village until the seedlings had turned green and were sturdy again.

the yungcheng county revolutionary committee established a cotton growing school in which sun chen-ching became the school director and a teacher. the students are cadres of cotton growing teams or commune members. the school fosters the style of serving proletarian politics and integrating theory with practice. in ordinary times the students do farm work in their communes, production brigades and teams. at key moments in the cotton growth sun chen-ching calls them together and in the fields teaches them through practical demonstrations. they return after such study to guide cotton growing in their units.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, 1,000 skilled cotton growers have been trained in the past two years. the commune and production brigade to which sun chen-ching belongs send some skilled cotton growers every year to other communes and counties to popularize and exchange experience and some even go to other provinces.

note: "eight-point charter" for agriculture covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation to China of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Left Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

the 16-member delegation to china of the society for anglo-chinese understanding headed by colin penn today left peking by air for home via kwangchow. it arrived in china for a visit on april 3rd.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china international travel service and other organizations concerned ti wen-wei, wang hsiao-yi, li chuan-chung, hu hung-fan, lin chen, hsi chen-huan, hsu chung-ching, ling shou-hsien, li tieh-fei and chu chi-hsin.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, sian and yenan, seeing factories, people's communes and schools and coming to contact with revolutionary people from various fronts. when in yenan, the british friends paid a visit to the exhibition hall devoted to chairman mao's revolutionary activities in yenan and the exhibition on the history of the former chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college and talked with veteran partisans and young intellectuals from peking. they also visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province.

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china international travel service gave a banquet in honour of the british friends on the evening of april 21st.

Chinese and English Table Tennis Players Play Final Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

the english table tennis delegation played its final friendly matches in peking with the chinese table tennis team at the capital indoor stadium this evening after visiting other parts of china.

watching the friendly matches were charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association and leader of the english table tennis delegation, and j.b. denson, british charge d'affaires to china, and his wife.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of the organizations concerned including tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, tang hai-kuang, wu hsiao-ta, wang lei, tsou po-hsien, yuan tu-lin, wang fu-yung and hsing jen-hsien.

in the men's team event, english players w.a. hydes, t.n. taylor and l.a. clayton played hsiao hsing-kuo, ho tsu-pin and li cho-min of china. the english players taking part in the women's team event were j.p. shirley and s.p. piddock, and the chinese players were chou pao-chin and huang hsi-ping.

in the more than two hours contest, there were many scenes which showed that the players attached more importance to friendship than competition. after each match, the chinese and english players exchanged tips of skill and experience. this was praised by the spectators.

after the friendly matches, delegation leader charles murton wyles and british charge d'affaires j.b. denson, in the company of vice-minister chiao kuan-hua, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan and others, walked down the rostrum and shook hands with the chinese and english players, and they were photographed together.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 21st Message to Khmer Nation (Part 1)

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of the 21st message to the khmer nation (part 1) issued here on april 23 by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia:

dear compatriots,

in my 21st message addressed to you, i would like to read to you, chapter by chapter, a long article that i wrote recently and which makes an objective but really catastrophic summing up of the bogus "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak after one year of fascist dictatorship in the not yet liberated part of our cambodia.

in order not to take up too much of your time i will read to you this article in "installments." allow me today to present to you the first chapter. in four or five days, i will present to you the second chapter, so on and so forth.

x x x

introduction

for american imperialism, official protector of the so-called "khmer republic", the month march 1971 marked the "success" of the lon nol regime, which seems to have consolidated itself thanks to an (imaginary) support of all social strata and all circles of the khmer population.

one year is a very short span of time for the life of a nation and even a regime. but the pro-american regime of phnom penh, after a year of existence, has grown rather old, quite worn out and short of breath; it has stupendously "developed" its unpopularity, sustained innumerable defeats and humiliations inflicted on it by the national united front of cambodia and lost to the latter the major part of national

territory. and from now onwards, it will present to the khmer people and the whole world a terrible "balance-sheet" of defeats, catastrophes and "reversals" in all fields that no other regime in the world, worse as it be, could place to its credit.

there is no need at all for the propaganda service of the national united front of cambodia (n.u.f.c.) and the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.) to further blacken this balance-sheet which is very black itself.

consequently, it is enough for me to present below to the khmer people and the people of the world the testimonies of the big press agencies, papers and magazines of the american camp and the "free" would themselves in order that the bogus "republic" of lon nol would be relentlessly condemned and forever repudiated by these peoples.

x x x

chapter 1

first of all, it is suitable to give a general review of the situation in "the cambodia of lon nol" after a year of fascist dictatorship under the dependence of u.s. imperialism and with the so-called "multi form and super-powerful aid" of the united states.

french correspondent francois nivolon wrote the following lines in the march 28, 1971, issue of the big swiss newspaper "tribune de geneve", "one year after the fall of prince sihanouk, the situation in cambodia (of lon nol) remains very disquieting. the south vietnamese (thieu-ky) operation launched at the beginning of february 1971 with 18,000 men in the direction of the bases (of the enemies in the northeast) has up to now come to naught, and the saigon troops have practically returned to their original positions.... prospects for the coming months are hardly bright.... the cambodian army (of lon nol) ... has now more than 180,000 men, but the south vietnamese (thieu-ky) intervention remains indispensable. the economic situation is likewise extremely precarious. rubber plantations no longer exist, industries only operate in phnom penh and they are still slackening.... finally the budget deficit has become an abyss which the united states is not disposed to fill up."

american correspondent terence smith cabled from washington on april 8, 1971, the following lines for the information of the whole world: "while public and official attention has been diverted by the events in laos during the last two months, the military, political and economic situation in neighboring cambodia has been deteriorating, according to knowledgeable administration sources. the communist (func) forces operating in cambodia are once more on the offensive, student and intellectual groups in phnompenh are calling for political reforms, and the economy, in the words of one analyst here, is 'devastated' as a result of the expanded fighting. under normal circumstances, these developments would be the subject of high-level concern here. as it is, they have been obscured by the controversy generated by the allied invasion of laos and the subsequent communist assaults in northern south vietnam. on march 25, communist (func) troops retook the entrance to the strategic dich nit pass on route 4 and thereby cut off the flow of supplies between kompong som and phnompenh. to the east of phnompenh... a 17,000-man south-vietnamese force has been waging an operation

against communist (func) supply bases since feb. 4.... the south-vietnamese have met sharp enemy resistance since the start of the operation... casualties have been high.... failure... on the political scene, student and intellectual groups in phnompenh have become increasingly critical of the government for failing to institute reforms and eradicate corruption, particularly in the national assembly.... they (the students and intellectuals) are disappointed that the official declaration of the khmer republic on oct. 9 failed to eliminate... the abuses that prevailed under the monarchy. the political discontent reached a height in the days just before the first anniversary of prince sihanouk's downfall on march 18, 1970. phnompenh reportedly was rife with rumors of an impending take-over of the government by a group seeking to reinstate the monarchy.... the economic situation is described as bleak. the prices of food and necessities have risen anywhere from 30 to 250 per cent over the last year and industrial and agricultural production has been seriously disrupted... disrupted (also are the) roads and railroads.... the (washington) administration's experts regard the combination of military, political and economic problems facing the phnompenh government as serious."

one can see that the military, political and economic situation and the utter and unlimited decay of the "republic" of phnom penh strike fear even into the government of nixon himself, big master of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

the french felix bolo, "on-the-spot" observer, recently confirmed to the world this extremely bad situation in the cambodia of lon nol, one year only after his most cursed coup d'etat.

an a.f.p. dispatch from phnom penh on april 16, 1971 said: "a political uneasiness now reigns over cambodia.... a government reshuffle within a short time has become inevitable and, according to well-informed khmer sources, it will affect three to five ministries including the interior, public works, trade and industry and possibly information.... the reasons for the uneasiness are multiple, but it is mainly due to the stagnation in the military situation, the rise of the cost of living... the almost complete halt of the economy, as well as an immobility of which the political clans and the khmer youth accuse the government (of lon nol).... the absence of general lon nol for two months... made several sections of the ruling class and elite intellectuals express more or less openly their divergences, impatience and... discontent. the military situation has been characterized for serveral months by an absence of progress on all fronts against the (enemy) forces.... 'enemy' reinforcements coming from the northeastern provinces under the communist (that is, the u.n.f.c.) control... arrived in the southern sectors of cambodia with arms and munitions.... the armed forces (of lon nol)... have increased from 35,000 men... to nearly 200,000 men which benefit by the american military aid. but the effect of this reinforcement is not felt on the battlefield.... the increase in the cost of living has ... created discontent among the population in general (in the "cambodia" of lon nol), especially in the capital which suffers more from it. the khmer dailies are complaining of it. the students demanded explanations from the government.... a foreign currency black market has been established. there a dollar is changed to 110 riels whereas the official rate is 55 riels. foreign currencies will no longer return to the coffers of the state.

there are practically no more exports. tourism has totally stopped.... as to political immobility, some newspapers have already openly spoken of it.... they represent the opinions of youth in phnom penh and of certain political and military elements. 'except the absence of sihanouk,' they said, 'nothing has changed in cambodia.' observers perceived a certain deception in these criticism on the men in power. those who raised these criticisms had apparently hoped that the advent of the republic would give them access to power or at least a bigger influence.... on two occasions recently, the minister of information formally denied any abortive attempts of coups d'etat made by some generals.... but deputy douc nasy wrote in an article published in the weekly 'realites cambodgiennes': 'there is no smoke without fire.... to prevent the closure of a gambling-house opened by his brother jules fernandez,' mr. douc nasy wrote, 'general sosthene fernandez went with a large number of troops and armoured cars to the central station of the military police of the capital on march 28. during the war, if a general who commands a military region decides to leave his headquarters and come to the capital with fully armed men, the game must be worth the candle. one week after the shooting event between paratroopers and military police in front of the police station of the third quarter, this new demonstration of force tended unfortunately to make one believe the thesis of carelessness, of anarchy and of this hidden atmosphere of coup d'etat.... foreign journalists are not wrong when they foresee a new test of force forthcoming.' 'it is evident, observers estimated, that the return of general lon nol will not be enough to solve all these problems.'"

here is the picture -- very gloomy -- carefully drawn by americans and frenchmen, tested friends of the fascist regime of phnom penh, of the situation of "cambodia of lon nol" only one year after my deposition (illegal).

of course, all the "sins of israel" are attributed to sihanouk to whom is even denied the right to return to cambodia to give answer, before the khmer people, to the odious and slanderous accusations made against him.

the fascist youth of phnom penh pretend not to know why "after the deposition of sihanouk, all the abuses and all the corruption continue to exist in cambodia". how can these lonnolite youth be so foolish as not to know that the men of their so-called "new regime" are absolutely the same as the men of the old regime? how can they ignore that these men, having discredited the monarchy by their rottenness, corruption and fascism, are the same persons who, having exploited to the maximum the monarchy for their own benefit, rejected this monarchy and founded a fake "republic", hoping thus to deceive the public, to be able to continue to fleece the people with impunity and draw enormous new profits from selling out the country, its independence, its peace and its territorial integrity to u.s. imperialism?

how can they believe that "nothing has changed" since the "departure" of sihanouk, whereas in the time of sihanouk, our very peaceful country was called by the whole world an "oasis of peace"; our population are not humiliated, tortured, mutilated or assassinated massively as today by the soldiery of saigon (thieu-ky) and the u.s. air force; our society was not oppressed, nor anarchical as it is today under the yoke of lonnolites and sirikmatakites; our national independence was total and our territorial integrity were recognized and respected by all the countries of all the ideological groups; the new achievements (schools, colleges, high schools, universities, factories, highways, tracks, bridges, dams, canals, reservoirs,

railways, ports, airports, hospitals, clinics, cooperatives, plantations, hotels, stadiums, swimming pools, etc.) continued to appear in cambodia one after another; while since march 18, 1970, there have been only destructions and desolations?

how can these youth be so blind as not to "see" these mortal changes? if the youth and other citizens of phnom penh want to escape corruption, they should either extricate themselves from the lonnolites and sirikmatakites or go to live in the liberated area where they will surely find a regime headed by khieu samphan, hou youn and hu nim (they are people "absolutely different" from lon nol-sirik matak-cheng neng-oo kim ang), a regime that really comes from the people, a government and an administration really embodying purity, self-sacrifice, patriotism and assuring dignity, honour, independence of the khmer nation and the territorial integrity of kampuchea.

the elite intellectuals who are really patriotic, not the pro-u.s. imperialist reactionaries like traitors douc nasy, chhut choeur, littaye suon and their like, have got for the most part the great courage of leaving phnom penh, leaving their parents, houses, autos and fortune to join the national united front of cambodia and live in the guerrilla area of the people's resistance.

among these heroic intellectuals are: mr. thiounn thoeunn, doctor in medicine, and his wife, mr. dy phonn, dentist, mr. chi kim an, engineer (survey), mr. ros chet thor, diplomat, and his wife, mr. men nitho, engineer (public works), and his wife, mr. toch phoeun, engineer (construction), and his wife, mr. cnuon sok nguon, engineer (public works), mr. sieng pose, engineer (survey), and his wife and mr. serei vuth, engineer (radio and electricity).

i have received very moving and enlightening messages from doctor thiounn thoeunn, mr. ros chet thor and engineer men nitho. i ask my compatriots living in phnom penh to think over the following testimonies from these messages:

testimony of doctor thiounn thoeunn:

"we have succeeded in liberating ourselves from the iron yoke of lon nol-sirik matak... and joining the ranks of the national united front of cambodia in the liberated zone.... here we have found again with joy and enthusiasm the real atmosphere of solidarity, liberty and democracy. the impetus with which all the social strata of the population participate in the resistance against the american aggressors and their stooges has reinforced our conviction that the unique just road for the liberation of the fatherland is the road of the national united front of cambodia of which samdech the head of state is the chairman."

testimony of mr. ros chet thor:

"it is for me and my family a very great joy to be able to escape the fascist regime of the lon nol-sirik matak traitor clique... to rejoin the ranks of the national united front of cambodia presided over by samdech the head of state. after leaving phnom penh, we arrived at the liberated zone, not very far from the capital. however we have got the impression of entering into another world, entirely different.... phnom penh is actually living under the neo-colonial, rotten, hideous, cruel and fascist regime of the american imperialists and puppets lon nol-sirik matak.... the regime constitutes for the people a precipice of unlimited misery. the liberated zone is really the new,

independent, democratic, brilliant and splendid cambodia.... all that we have seen with our own eyes in the liberated zone has filled us with pride for our people and confidence in our people and the national united front of cambodia. we have realized more clearly that for the true patriots, the road traced by the national united front of cambodia presided over by samdech the head of state is the only road to liberating the nation and the fatherland. any other road will only lead to defeat and humiliating misfortune."

testimony of mr. men nitho reads:

"my whole family and myself have been able to escape the satanic claws of the traitor clique of lon nol-sirik matak.... the atmosphere of intimate union, of real liberty and democracy prevailing in the liberated zone has filled us with great excitement and given us great encouragement. we pledge to samdech the head of state that we shall do our best, make all our efforts and use all the resources of our intelligence to fulfil all the tasks confided by the national united front of cambodia in order to contribute to the liberation of our people and our fatherland."

the buddhist clergy, the youth, the intellectuals, the military, the population of phnom penh can see in the light of these eloquent and moving testimonies that the cambodia of the national united front where the people's power is being set up, is very different from the dirty "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak, just as white is different from black.

frenchman felix bolo has revealed that the youth and intellectuals of a "right" political trend "had apparently hoped that the advent of the republic would give them access to power (sic) or at least a bigger influence."

thus, they have banished sihanouk from the country, overthrown the monarchy and invented a "republic" only for raising themselves to power and getting a bigger share of the predend exclamation the characteristic of the lonnolite "republicans" is that they all cherish the most meanly materialist personal ambitions. therefore, people understand that these foul individuals have shamelessly sold out peace, independence and territorial integrity of our kampuchea to richard nixon, no. 1 enemy of the peoples of the third world exclamation

dear compatriots,

here i stop reading to you the first chapter of my article.

within a few days, i shall read to you the text of the second chapter.

i greet you very affectionately.

long live the national united front of cambodia exclamation

long live the people's power of the liberated cambodia exclamation

april 23, 1971 (end part one)

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Celebrating First Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly celebrate the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

princess monique sihanouk, wife of samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, attended the banquet.

joining the cambodian comrades-in-arms at the banquet in celebrating the first anniversary of the great historic conference were:

kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

nyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame nyon jun guk; and

leading comrades of the chinese party and state: chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso, chi teng-kuei, li ten-sheng, wang tung-hsing and kuo mo-jo.

today is the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples which was convened on the initiative of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. over the past year, the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam have held aloft the banner of the conference and, fighting in unity and supporting each other, have dealt relentless blows to the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and won one brilliant victory after another.

the comrades-in-arms of cambodia, laos, viet nam, korea and china gathered together joyously to commemorate this date of great historic importance and warmly celebrate the great victories won by the three indochinese peoples over the past year in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the grand gathering expressed the firm determination of the 50 million people of the three indochinese countries to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs; it demonstrated the great friendship and militant unity among the people of cambodia, laos, viet nam, korea and china.

on the platform of the banquet hall were the national flag of the people's republic of china, the national flag of the democratic people's republic of korea, the flag of the laotian patriotic front, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, the national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam and the national flag of the kingdom of cambodia.

the banquet began with the band playing the national anthem of the people's republic of china, the national anthem of the democratic people's republic of korea, the song of the laotian patriotic front, the official song of the republic of south viet nam, the national anthem of the democratic republic of viet nam and the national anthem of the kingdom of cambodia.

samdech sihanouk, vice-chairman kaysone phomvihan, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh, ambassador ngo thuyan, ambassador hyon jun guk and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

in his speech, samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out: the summit conference of the indochinese peoples is a historic one, because its very great importance and its decisive influence on the course of events having a direct or indirect connection with the war in indochina have been recognized by the whole world.

he stressed: always faithful to the resolutions of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples dated april 25, 1970, the khmer, lao and vietnamese peoples, their patriotic fronts, their governments and their armies of national liberation will fight together against u.s. imperialism resolutely to the end without retreat and without accepting any compromise.

in his speech, vice-chairman kaysone phomvihan stressed: we are determined to continue to overcome difficulties and undertake necessary sacrifices and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples to resolutely frustrate all u.s. imperialist schemes, strive for the complete independence and freedom of the nation and make our due contributions towards driving the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of indochina.

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh said: the south vietnamese people keep always in memory and pledge to fulfil the will of respected president ho chi minh by observing their oaths taken in the minutes of the presidential funeral, and furthermore, loyal to their commitments written down in the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, they will keep on standing shoulder to shoulder with their north viet nam fellow-countrymen and in ever stronger solidarity and closer combat coordination with the cambodian and lao armed forces and peoples. they never give up their resolve to beat off the u.s. aggressors, to achieve the liberation of south viet nam, to defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

ambassador ngo thuyen said: the vietnamese people are determined to act upon the sacred will of respected president ho chi minh, to realize the december 10, 1970 appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and of the government of the d.r.v.n., to fulfil the historic joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, to stand by the brother lao and khmer peoples, to persist in and step up the resistance and to expel the u.s. imperialists out of the indochinese peninsula.

ambassador hyon jun guk in his speech warmly congratulated the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: in line with the teachings of the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people will continue to exert all their efforts to strengthen the militant friendship and unity with the peoples of china, viet nam, cambodia and laos, and render all necessary material and moral support and assistance to the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos until the final victory in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in his speech premier chou en-lai, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, extended the warmest congratulations and highest respects to the three fraternal peoples of indochina who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. he said: the practice of struggle over the past year has proved that the united strength of the three peoples of indochina is invincible and that the mighty power of people's war is invincible. he declared once again that the chinese government and people firmly oppose the u.s. imperialist frenzied aggression against the three countries of indochina and firmly support and assist the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and that the u.s. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must withdraw completely from indochina so that the three indochinese peoples may respectively settle their problems by themselves.

the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk and the speeches by vice-chairman kaysone phomvihan, charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh, ambassador ngo thuyen, ambassador hyon jun guk and premier chou en-lai were greeted by round after round of warm applause. during the banquet the band played "remembrance of china" and "song of phnom penh" composed by samdech norodom sihanouk and cambodian, vietnamese, laotian, korean and chinese revolutionary songs "defend the fatherland", "advance to tay nguyen", "great victories on highway 9", "oppose u.s. imperialist aggression against laos", "forward, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism" and "people of the world are sure to win".

also present at the banquet were: prince norodom yuvaneath, son, and princess norodom roeungsy, daughter, of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

present were also:

sanan souttnichack and maysouk, members of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, thong savath kay kham phi thoune, deputy director of the general office of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and laotian friends general huon mongkhunvilay and madame huon mongkhunvilay;

all the diplomatic officials of the embassies in peking of the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam;

all the diplomatic officials of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; and

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, lin chiao-chih, chi fang and chu ko-chen; leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, wang hsi-ke, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, li chia-yi, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, lung chen-piao, kuang yu-min, sung yu-lin, chung hui-kun, yuan hua-ping, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, liu ta-yu, nan tsung-cheng, feng hsi-ku, tsao cheng, kuo lu, hsieh hua, wu ten, ting hsi-lin, lu ying, chang cheng-ten, tai cheng-yuan, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hao liang, wang chien-chung, han li-yeh, wang hai-jung and wang teh-yang; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao as well as yang ling.

present were representatives of "five-good fighters" of the chinese p.l.a., representatives of peking workers, peasants, literary and art workers and sportsmen, and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel aiding the three countries of indochina.

present were djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife and members of the secretariat of the a.a.j.a.;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and members of the secretariat of the a.a.w.b.; and

diplomatic envoys of foreign countries to china.

correspondents of various countries in peking were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Yokohama

(NCNA-English Yokohama, Apr. 25, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation visited yokohama yesterday and was warmly welcomed by local japanese friends of various circles.

a welcome reception for the delegation headed by chao cheng-hung was given yesterday evening by kazuo asukada, mayor of yokohama and chairman of the yokohama get-together for japanese and chinese table tennis players.

director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association kenzo nakajima and mrs. nakajima and other japanese friends including kinkazu saionji, bon shiraishi, chojuro kawarazaki, masao shimizu and aiichiro fujiyama as well as japanese friends of various circles in yokohama attended the reception.

in an address at the reception, kazuo asukada extended warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation. he expressed the sincere wish for the further development of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and for the further strengthening of their solidarity.

wang hsiao-yun, deputy head of the chinese table tennis delegation, in his speech expressed thanks for the cordial reception given by japanese friends of various circles in yokohama. he said that during the visit of more than one month in japan, the chinese delegation has been deeply impressed by the japanese people's profound friendly feeling for the chinese people and has realized that the surging mass movement in japan for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is irresistible. he pointed out that with the common effort of the chinese and japanese peoples, the obstacles to japan-china relations erected by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will surely be removed and a bright future of japan-china friendship will certainly come.

prior to the reception, a get-together of japanese and chinese table tennis players was held in the yokohama culture and sports hall. the players of the two countries held friendly matches and their excellent performance won warm applause from more than 4,000 spectators.

crew members of the chinese ocean-going freighters "fenglei", "xinan" and "liaoyuan" now anchoring at yokohama port watched the matches.

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Yokohama and Tokyo Welcome Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Yokohama, Apr. 25, 1971)

More than 800 patriotic Chinese residents in Yokohama and Tokyo held a meeting at a Chinese school in Yokohama yesterday afternoon to welcome the table tennis delegation from the motherland.

When the Chinese table tennis delegation headed by Chao Cheng-hung arrived at the meeting hall, the patriotic Chinese residents welcomed them with applause and sang the songs "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "A long, long life to Chairman Mao".

In his speech, Kan Wen-fang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, expressed joy over the meeting between the kith and kin from the motherland and the patriotic residents in Japan. He said: Through the visit to Japan, the Chinese delegation has further strengthened the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. This is hailed by the patriotic Chinese residents in Japan. He concluded his speech with "Long live the patriotic unity of Chinese residents in Japan exclamation Long live the great leader Chairman Mao exclamation"

Fu Chin-hang, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, expressed hearty thanks for the ardent welcome and kind hospitality accorded to the delegation by the patriotic Chinese residents in Japan. The members of the delegation, he said, are very happy to see that the masses of patriotic residents in Japan love Chairman Mao, love the motherland and unite in struggle to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese residents. He expressed the hope that the patriotic Chinese residents in Japan would further strengthen their unity and make greater achievements.

Chinese table tennis players held exhibition matches on the school playground and held matches with Chinese youth in Japan.

A banquet in honour of the delegation was given by the leaders of Chinese residents in Yokohama.

The Chinese table tennis delegation also visited the Kanagawa Korean Senior High School in Yokohama yesterday morning and gave exhibition matches for its teachers and students.

When the Chinese table tennis delegation with Chao Cheng-hung as its head arrived in the school, it was given a rousing welcome by over 1,000 teachers and students.

Speaking at a welcome meeting, head of the school Kim Chu Il warmly praised the blood-sealed fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples. He said that the Korean and Chinese peoples are fighting shoulder to shoulder against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. This militant friendship will be further strengthened.

Fu Chin-hang, deputy head of the Chinese table tennis delegation, expressed on behalf of the delegation heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic welcome given them by all the teachers and students of the school. He expressed the Chinese

people's resolute determination to support the firm struggle of the korean people for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

all members of the chinese table tennis delegation visited in the school the room devoted to the study of the revolutionary history of marshal kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and saw the achievements of the students. chinese players chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, lin hui-ching and chang li gave exhibition matches for the teachers and students and played table tennis with the students.

CHINA AND LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation Led by Vice Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

the delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, left here by special plane this morning on a visit to the southern part of china. the delegation is being accompanied by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

warmly seeing off the delegation at the airport were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of the departments concerned pai hsiang-kuo, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang ten-chung, yuan hua-ping, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, ma ten-chuan and chang chen-nai.

chinese functionaries concerned cheng kuo-tsai and kao yu-hui are in the company of the laotian comrades-in-arms on their visit.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and the diplomatic envoy of another country concerned.

during their stay in peking, the laotian comrades-in-arms visited factories.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Journalists Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

peruvian journalists manuel jesus orbegozo, antonio meza cuadra and german carnero arrived in peking by air yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the peking journalist circles.

they were met at the airport by leading members and representatives of the peking journalist circles and the china-latin america friendship association including chen wen-chun, li yen-nien and hu hung-fan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Ambassador Duma Holds Press Conference for 50th Anniversary of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, held a press conference at his embassy today for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of romania.

ambassador duma said that the anniversary to be celebrated next month would be a historic moment in the life of the romanian people.

the ambassador recalled the fighting course of the romanian communist party. he pointed out: the romanian communist party has waged protracted struggles against imperialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. in the years when romania was under german fascist occupation, the communist party members fought at the risk of their lives to liberate their motherland and re-gain national independence. the august 1944 armed uprising constituted a brilliant page in the history of our party. under the leadership of the party, the masses of the people defeated the reactionary forces and set up the revolutionary democratic government of march 1945, and then they abolished the monarchy and proclaimed the republic.

ambassador duma spoke of the achievements the romanian people had made since liberation in building up their country under the leadership of the romanian communist party. he said: the present industrial output of romania is 14 times that of 1938, and industry now accounts for 55 per cent of the national income as against only 30.8 per cent in 1938. the backward state of culture left over from the old system has been abolished. the wealth of culture and science is now for the use of the people. one fifth of the population of the country is now studying in schools and colleges.

referring to the friendship between the two parties and two peoples of romania and china, ambassador duma said: the romanian people think highly of their relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal chinese people.

as nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the party, said at the tenth congress of the romanian communist party, "in the future we will continue to exert ourselves for the constant development of the cooperation and friendship between our two parties and two peoples."

after the press conference, the newsmen visited a photo exhibition on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the romanian communist party.

present on the occasion upon invitation were reporters and leading members of peking press organizations, and chen chu, leading member of the information department, and li lien-ching, leading member of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Sierra Leone's Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message of congratulations today to siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the independence of sierra leone. full text of the message reads:

his excellency siaka stevens,
president of the republic of sierra leone,

freetown, sierra leone

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the independence of sierra leone, i wish to express, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, sincere congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of the republic of sierra leone.

may the republic of sierra leone enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and sierra leone grow and develop further.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 26, 1971

CHINA AND US

Chinese Workers Hail American People's Revolutionary Struggle against Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an article written by the worker-commentators' group of the changchiakou mining machinery plant hailing the american people's rising revolutionary storm against aggression. the article reads:

the struggle of the broad masses of the american people against the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war is rising vigorously. despite the threats and intimidations of the reactionary authorities, american veterans unfolded protest activities in various forms in washington in the past few days. they ascended in a body to the steps of the pentagon and shouted in unison: "we don't want your war exclamation" the broad masses of the american workers, students, women and black people held large-scale meetings and demonstrations in washington and san francisco on april 24. the revolutionary storm of the american people against the war of aggression in indochina is indeed bursting exclamation

"we don't want your war exclamation" this slogan is a telling exposure of the nature of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indochina. it shows in this criminal war the irreconcilable conflict between the interests of the broad masses of the american people and those of a handful of monopoly magnates. the u.s. imperialist aggression has not only brought dreadful national calamities to the indochinese people, but also thrown the american people into the abyss of sufferings. this war costs u.s. imperialism tens of billions of dollars a year in military spending and has in consequence aggravated inflation, with prices running away like a horse and the people's standard of living declining sharply. on the other hand, the u.s. monopoly capitalist class has amassed big fortunes in the war. u.s. imperialism attacks the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples with aircraft and guns in indochina while at home it attacks the american people by wantonly issuing banknotes, increasing taxation and other measures. u.s. imperialism is a ferocious enemy of the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of the world, the american people included.

following the indochinese people's great victory on highway 9, the american people have again unfolded a powerful struggle against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war. this is an event of major significance. the great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the american people and the peoples of all countries menaced by u.s. aggression should unite and struggle against the attacks of the u.s. reactionaries and their running dogs in these countries." it is an inevitable historical trend that the struggle of the broad masses of the american people and the anti-u.s. struggle of the people in indochina and the world are daily more closely joining forces. the broad masses of the american people are an important battalion in the anti-u.s. united front of the people throughout the world.

we chinese workers and the entire chinese people firmly stand by the american people and fully support their just struggle. so long as they unite as one and persevere in struggle, the american people will surely win new victories. the joint struggle of the american people and the people in the rest of the world will surely smash the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

US

Gigantic Demonstrations against War of Aggression Held in United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

hundreds of thousands american people of all strata held a demonstration and rally of unprecendented scale in washington on april 24 to protest against the u.s. aggression in indochina, according to reports from washington. on the same day, another anti-war demonstration, the biggest in the history of the u.s. west coast, was held in san francisco.

the hundreds of thousands american people came to washington from every part of the country. they gathered from early morning at a square near the white house. the sponsors insisted that the participants had run past 500,000 and the demonstration against war of aggression was the largest of its kind in the history of washington.

the demonstration started one hour ahead of schedule. the demonstrators marched out from the square along pennsylvania avenue to the u.s. capitol. active-duty g.i.s who led the march, some of them coming from bases as far away as fort hood, texas, shouted: "we don't want your f----- war." the demonstrators carried a huge flag of the south viet nam national front for liberation near the head of the march. they carried placards condemning the nixon administration's aggression and eagerness for war and shouted slogans against the war of aggression all the way. some of them waved red flags and banners of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the democratic republic of viet nam.

the demonstrators surrounded the houses of congress as soon as they got to the capitol, and held a five-hour meeting there. the speakers at the meeting strongly condemned the nixon administration's policy of aggression and demanded total withdrawal of u.s. troops from indochina.

under the impact of the furious wave of protest against the war of aggression, the u.s. capital was in a chaos. and the white house, the den of u.s. imperialism, remained shut all day long and was heavily "guarded" by police. the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon was so frightened that he sneaked away from washington the day before. the capitol was fenced with barbed-wire barricades and no congress session was held. work had stopped in most federal government offices.

in san francisco on the west coast, 300,000 turned out on april 24 for a march and a rally. the demonstrators started from the san francisco bay waterfront and after a march of ten kilometres, arrived at the golden gate park near the pacific ocean, the site of the rally. the procession stretched as long as 41 blocks. signs carried by the demonstrators read: "nixon -- mass murderer", "nixon, you're blowing it up". half a dozen protesters carried a red plywood bomb labelled "nixon's big peace plan". about 20 young men spanning from curb to curb held a huge sign: "all u.s. troops out of southeast asia". at the ensuing rally, people vied with each other to make speeches to denounce the nixon administration for its obdurate insistence on the war of aggression.

the demonstrations in washington and san francisco showed the steady widening of the sections of people taking part in mass movements against the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war. among the demonstrators were young people, the aged and children, whites, blacks, american indians, latin americans and asian-americans. there were students and teachers, servicemen and ex-servicemen, religious people and businessmen. a 66 years old man who had never been in an anti-war demonstration said that before the march, he had written to his daughter at st. john's college in annapolis, maryland, who was going to washington. he wrote, "you take care of washington and i'll take care of san francisco". in washington, about 1,000 asian-americans joined the demonstration shouting "we don't want your racist war" and the "(south viet nam) national liberation front is going to win". in san francisco, 10,000 servicemen took part in the protest march.

this new and powerful demonstration against the war of aggression indicated that the broad masses of the american people are daily awakening and are opposing the nixon government's policy of aggression and war with increasing vehemence. the handful of u.s. monopolies in power represented by nixon is besieged ring upon ring by the american people and is having a tougher and tougher time.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Zambian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this evening met axon jasper soko, leader of the zambian government trade delegation and minister of trade and industry, and n.b. nyoni, member of the delegation, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion was j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china.

also present were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, leading members of the departments concerned ho ying and wang ming-chun and comrade chi chao-chu.

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

the government trade delegation of zambia led by axon jasper soko, minister of trade and industry, left peking for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga left for home on the same plane.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned ho ying, wang ming-chun and chen cheng-chung.

also present were first secretary a.s. mweemba and other officials of the zambian embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Cadres of Shanghai Municipal First Bureau of Commerce Conscientiously Read Books on Penetratingly Repudiate Revisionism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must practice Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism," the Party committee of Shanghai Municipal First Bureau of Commerce organizes its leading cadres, while conscientiously reading books, to firmly criticize and repudiate the reactionary "transcendentalism," "theory of productive forces," "theory of human nature" and "theory of dying out of class struggle" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him, thereby increasing the ability of these leading cadres to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthening their initiative in studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, members of the leadership group of this bureau conscientiously reviewed the history of the intra-Party struggle between the two lines and clearly saw the importance of study. Great leader Chairman Mao always pays attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism by cadres. But many comrades formerly did not have high consciousness in the study and did not conscientiously read the written works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Therefore, they could not see through the reactionary fallacies spread by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them, could not tell materialism from idealism and were trapped by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them.

This has taught all comrades an impressive lesson: To increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, they must read conscientiously; only by having a real grasp of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought can they draw a completely clear line politically, ideologically and theoretically between themselves on the one side and Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them on the other side.

With their thinking enhanced, they combined their reading with revolutionary mass criticism, used Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to squarely criticize the various reactionary fallacies disseminated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them, tore off their disguises and saw their reactionary nature clearly, thereby continuously deepening their study and criticism.

The members of the leadership group of this bureau belong to different cultural and theoretical levels. When mass criticism was carried out in the past, the usual practice was for a few men to speak while the majority listened. After conscientious study, they overcame difficulties of all sorts and joined in the criticism against revisionism.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of this bureau formerly was a sales assistant. She belonged to a low cultural level and had a poor theoretical foundation. But she made strenuous efforts to study the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and, citing what she had seen and heard in the old society, showed the innumerable crimes of the bourgeoisie of brutal exploitation, of seeking profits and of "knowing no happiness other than getting rich quick" she exposed the reactionary essence of the "theory of human nature" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates, which denied man's class nature, whitewashed the landlords and the bourgeoisie and, above all, tried to obliterate the class struggle and to abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Members of the leadership group of this bureau have learned this from their study: To totally eliminate the influence of the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them, it is necessary to sharply criticize the reactionary idealist "transcendentalism" and other fallacies advocated by them. To discredit the reactionary "transcendentalism," the Party committee of this bureau on the one hand leads all comrades to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, including "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and to study the relevant works of Marx and Lenin and, on the other hand, carries out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. Besides calling a few comrades together to study some special problems and to criticize some major problems, it organizes other comrades to squarely criticize from various angles the black stuff peddled by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them, which negates the doctrine that man's correct ideas originate from social practice, negates the objective truth, negates the role in history played by the masses of the people, and which frenziedly attempts to create a theoretical basis for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This enables all to increase their ability to distinguish between the materialist theory of reflection and the idealist transcendentalism.

The leading cadres of this bureau also make it a practice to read conscientiously while bearing in mind the problems met in their work and to carry out criticism with regard to Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies. For example, some cadres of the Party committee of this bureau who are charged with different branches of work study Lenin's doctrine "Politics is an intensive

expression of the economy" and Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," while bearing their work in mind, and sharply criticize the "theory of productive forces" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates as well as the fallacy that the principal contradiction in China is "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" spread by Wang, Liu and political swindlers like them, thereby uncovering their crimes of obliterating class struggle, opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and frenziedly attempting to restore capitalism. They come to understand that the perseverance of the socialist commercial departments in putting proletarian politics in command and handling well the relationship between politics and work is an important problem concerning the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, they adhere more firmly to the orientation of putting politics in command of other work.

Besides carrying out study with the problem of their work in mind, the cadres of this bureau, taking their ideological conditions into consideration, criticize the fallacies pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them, thereby strengthening their political "immunity."

There was a new cadre in the leading group of this bureau. He paid attention to maintaining ties with the masses during the initial period of the great cultural revolution. Later, he took a leading post and his position changed. He thought he was wiser than other people and kept himself farther and farther away from the masses. This time, he reviewed his fighting course during the great cultural revolution, further studied the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on the fact that people were the motive force in the making of world history, criticized the reactionary "theory that the masses are backward" and the idealist conception of history that "heroes make history" as disseminated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them who took the standpoint of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. He realized that the masses were the masters in the three great revolutionary movements and the motive force in the making of world history. He stated that he would forever bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Be a pupil of the masses," adhere to the mass line and closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution for the rest of his life!

After reading conscientiously and repudiating revisionism in depth, the members of the leadership group of the First Bureau of Commerce have increased their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthened their initiative in study. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, they have drawn up a plan of reading. No matter how busy they may be with their work, they always manage to find time to read by all possible means.

Now, besides studying according to schedule every day, they basically can spare some time to study diligently the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Some comrades come home very late in the night after attending

meetings, and yet they persevere in reading as they usually do. For the purpose of repudiating the fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates concerning the production of commodities, one of the cadres read until very late every night for two weeks in succession. Some comrades are not well, but they persevere in studying and in writing notes on what they have learned. They say: We must study conscientiously and repudiate revisionism in depth, strive to increase our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and continuously strengthen our initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Go into the Realities To Investigate Conditions, Remold World Outlook

by

Wang Chih-yuan (王志远), Secretary of CCP Committee of Wuhua Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1971)

When I joined the "three-in-one" leading group, I thought that I, being a representative of the Army, must go first into the realities to maintain close ties with the masses. But the actual conditions were not as I had imagined. There were one thousand and one items of work to be done and there was a big heap of contradictions. I felt that I could hardly "get away" from them. As time went on, I stayed more and more at the higher level and spent less and less time with the masses. I gradually fell into the small circle of routinism. One thing taught me a big lesson.

In October 1969, we studied the establishment of new Party committees in the first group of communes. After hearing reports and reading the data, I thought that conditions for the establishment of a new Party committee had ripened in one of the communes. Accordingly, we agreed with this commune in preparing for the establishment of its new Party committee. Not long after that, I came to this commune to investigate the conditions there and found that it did not have mature conditions for establishing a new Party committee. Immediately I brought back the information and studied the question with the standing committee. We decided to postpone establishment of the new Party committee for this commune.

This incident provoked deep thought in me: Why was it that our subjective thinking did not conform to the objective realities? Bearing this question in mind, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "On Practice." Chairman Mao teaches us: "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practicing) in its environment." Our thinking did not conform to the realities because we had not made deep-going investigations and had not made concrete analysis of the concrete conditions. This shows that a leader cannot do his work well if he judges the conditions by only hearing reports and reading the relevant data.

After summing up this experience, I firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching about "practice first," perseveringly went deep into the realities, kept in mind the interests of the basic level, devoted efforts to the basic level, and worked at the basic level. Under normal conditions, I made sure that I devoted about 60 percent of my time to working at the basic level.

After going into the realities, I came into contact with the masses and with the realities. I became much steadier mentally and knew of more ways to handle problems. At the time, I thought that I was rather familiar with the laws of the local work and gradually cherished the idea that everything was "near completion." When this idea came to my mind, I slackened my resolution to go deep into the realities and eventually met with defeat and suffered hardships.

In 1969, when Santushui reservoir, the biggest in the hsien, was under construction, the department of water conservation put forward two plans regarding the location of the dam of the reservoir: Some people held that the dam should be built in front of two mountains and a dam would stand more firmly with the mountains as its "backing." Most people were of the opinion that the dam should stand right between two mountains so that its length might be shortened by 25 meters and more than 5 million cubic meters of earthwork might be saved.

In accordance with my past experience in building a reservoir, I agreed with the first plan. Later, when construction work was under way, I and some comrades of the water conservation department made a survey on the spot. We discovered that, according to the first plan, the dam looked more secure but actually there was much mud at its base so that it would not necessarily stand firm although it had a "backing"; according to the second plan, it was rocky at the base of the dam so that the dam might stand more firmly although it did not have a "backing." Accordingly, we changed our decision and adopted the second plan. Because I did not investigate the conditions at first but worked according to my old experience, I made an impractical decision, resulting in the waste of some labor. Facts showed that the second plan was entirely conformable to the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. In September last year, this reservoir withstood tests by a flood on an extraordinarily big scale and remained intact.

This incident made me understand one thing: If we are satisfied with our practical experience, do not go repeatedly into practice but just work according to "what we think," that will mean empiricism and we shall be practicing metaphysics and spoil the whole work. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's knowledge of truth through practice." Of course, we must make a concrete analysis of our experience in work: Experience is a condition for doing our work well, but the experience of one man is always subject to limitations. Conditions change continuously and the situation keeps developing, so that there are always new problems which we must study and solve.

To solve the question of power supply in the north of Wuhua hsien, we sent some people a few times to survey the construction of a hydroelectric power plant. The consensus of the conclusions of the surveys was that water flow was too small for the construction of a bigger plant. Was this true? Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience," I came to the remote mountain area in the north of this hsien to explore the water resources, climbing one high mountain after

another on the way. After a few surveys on the spot and with the help of the local cadres and the masses, I eventually found a water source sufficient for the construction of a power plant capable of generating more than 800 kilowatts of electricity.

I have tasted the bitterness that resulted from my working in accordance with my old experience and also the happiness derived from my going repeatedly into the realities to investigate conditions. Since then, I have been going consciously to difficult environments to temper myself so as to quicken the remolding of my world outlook.

I once went with some comrades to another area to investigate conditions. We started from Huayang commune, covering more than 200 li of hilly paths in three days and walking some ten hours a day. Upon seeing us, the poor and lower-middle peasants showed warm welcome as if we were their own kinsmen whom they had not seen for a long time. All this provoked my deep thought: The hsien revolutionary committee has been established for more than two years. Why is it that this is the first time we come here? Through my contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I saw I had lagged behind in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I plucked up my courage and heightened my confidence in surmounting difficulties. The next day, I went with a comrade to a more remote area in the mountains. The mountains there were high and the forest was dense and the place was sparsely inhabited. I didn't bring a hat so that I felt my skin burn in the hot sun. I crossed one high mountain after another. The further I went on, the more I felt my legs disobey me and the more heavily I panted. I had to make a great effort before I could take one step forward. At the time, I recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory," and mustered my courage. I advanced light-heartedly and in surging spirit and eventually reached the destination. After three days' investigations, we acquired first-hand information of the local class struggle and struggle for production and helped the poor and lower-middle peasants solve some actual problems.

The practice of struggle has made me understand ever more deeply that only by studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, upholding the viewpoint of "practice first," going deep into the realities to investigate conditions and maintaining ties with the masses shall I be able to continuously promote revolutionization of my thinking, suit my thinking to the speedy development of the revolutionary situation, maintain a surging fighting spirit, and basically strengthen my initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the future, I shall resolutely obey Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We should go among the masses and learn from them," remold my objective world as well as my subjective world in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles, and prove myself a revolutionary fighter infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao.

* * *

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Pay Attention To Investigating Conditions

by

Yen Yu (延 玉) and Ch'uan Hsiao (川 晓) of Shoukuang Hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "No investigation, no right to speak." Go deep among the masses and persevere in investigating conditions--this is the Marxist-Leninist style of work consistently upheld by great leader Chairman Mao. It is also an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party directives and policies.

But some comrades still do not understand sufficiently the meaning of investigating conditions. They have different views on this subject.

The first view is: 'Whether or not we investigate the conditions is a method of work, which does not affect the main orientation. It will be all right so far as we are not deviated from the main orientation."

A correct political orientation is not empty and abstract but is embodied in the course of arduous investigation, meticulous work and correct implementation of the Party's lines, directives and policies. If we make no investigations but just behave like "a blindfolded man catching sparrows," or "a blind man groping for fish," are crude and careless, indulge in verbiage and rest content with a smattering of knowledge, we shall make a mess of our work and shall not be able to carry out correctly the Party's lines, directives and policies. As great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Departure from the investigation of actual conditions will bring about idealist assessment of classes and idealist guidance in work and eventually result in either opportunism or putschism." How can we say that the main orientation is not affected if we do not investigate conditions?

We must see clearly that man's correct ideas can come only from social practice and from the practice of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment in society. Therefore, only by conscientiously investigating conditions on the basis of social practice and upholding the materialist theory of reflection shall we be able to implement the Party's lines, directives and policies and uphold the correct political orientation.

The second view is: "The task of a leading organ is to guard the 'pass.' It will have done its job if it guards the 'pass' properly. Investigation and spade work is a job for the lower levels."

How should the leaders guard the 'pass'? Should they confine themselves to their office and issue orders? No. They must put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, turn themselves to the basic level, go among the

masses, investigate conditions in a down-to-earth manner and work meticulously. Chairman Mao teaches us: "No one in a leading position is competent to give general guidance to all the units unless he derives concrete experience from particular individuals and events in particular subordinate units." No one is competent to guard the "pass" if he fails to work meticulously and investigate conditions in depth and in detail, has only a vague picture of the conditions at the basic level, is unable to give concrete guidance and just shuts himself in his office.

Lessons like this are numerous. Some leaders formerly could not promptly approach and correctly solve the new problems that occurred in the movement because they mostly stayed in their office and issued general calls and did not investigate conditions in depth and in detail; they could not readily detect and vigorously support the newborn things that emerged from the masses. Eventually they could not make decisions, failed to guard the pass and went even to the extent of suppressing the newborn things and losing their initiative in leadership.

The third view is: "I also want to overcome the style of being crude and careless. But I belong to a low level. I am busy enough as it is with my office work. How can I spare time for investigation of conditions at the basic level?"

Great leader Chairman Mao has not only elucidated theoretically and incisively the important meaning of attaching importance to the making of investigations, but also, by his great practice, set up for us a brilliant example of going among the masses to investigate conditions. Whether in the years of war, or during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, or during the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao always went among the masses to grasp typical cases and to investigate conditions and, perseveringly applying the Marxist-Leninist scientific method, guided the Chinese revolution from one victory to another.

When we recall Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, how can we refuse to investigate conditions in depth and in detail under the pretext of being busy with work? Our work is busy, but this is normal in revolutionary work. The busier we are, the more we should persevere in investigating conditions and working painstakingly. Only in this way can we really do our work properly and with positive results.

It should be admitted that people may differ from each other in ability and may belong to different levels. But where do these levels come from? Only by resolutely going down to investigate conditions in a down-to-earth manner, learning modestly from the masses, conscientiously reading the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao while keeping in mind the problems in the actual struggles, remolding our subjective world while remolding our objective world, and "increasing our power of cognition and improving the relationship between the subjective world and the objective world," shall we be able to gain experience and attain a new level. In this sense, the elevation to a new level is precisely an outcome of the continued application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in investigating conditions.

Chairman Mao points out: "The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream. To study this movement from all sides and its movement is a major problem to which we must pay constant attention."

We should firmly remember Chairman Mao's great teaching, go with the briskly developing situation of the revolution and vigorously promote the practice of investigating conditions. We should take with us our baggage, advance in great strides, go out of the office and among the masses and into the basic level, continuously develop the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in depth, and make strenuous efforts to accomplish the various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's "9th Congress."

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Kungan Hsien, Hupeh Province, Perseveres in Investigating Conditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1971)

(According to NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone. They come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment," the leading members of the revolutionary committee of Kungan hsien, Hupeh Province, constantly go to the basic level to investigate conditions and to do their work, thereby pushing revolution and production forward to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After the revolutionary committee of Kungan hsien was established, its members generally went into the realities to investigate conditions. But, some of them sometimes let their subjective imagination guide their work so that they were alienated from practice. In view of this state of affairs, the hsien revolutionary committee organized all its members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, including "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" Taking as a weapon Chairman Mao's great teaching that correct ideas came from social practice, the committee members sharply criticized the idealist reactionary fallacies pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i. Citing the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and their own experience, they freely talked about the importance of perseveringly investigating conditions, going deep into the realities and going through practice repeatedly.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party and for the purpose of tightly grasping the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, Wang Yu-ming, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, and a few leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee studied a few suggestions, assigned tasks to the lower level and charged one of the standing committee members to take concrete responsibility for this job. He was well assured that he could thus have the initiative in the movement. However, the movement was carried out in a generalized manner at the lower level. Later, at a hsien meeting of cadres at four levels, he again stressed the achievement of immediate results in the movement. Yet the results were not as expected.

The incident provoked deep thoughts in him. He studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice," and realized that he could not achieve the anticipated results because his thinking was alienated from practice and did not correspond with the laws of the objective external world.

Accordingly, crossing mountains and rivers, he went to the remotest Chengkung area, selected eight brigades of different types and called investigation meetings on 19 occasions attended by cadres and commune members. After investigation and analysis, he discovered that some cadres did not see clearly

the actual conditions of class struggle. For this reason, he summoned the cadres at the chen and ch'ü levels to Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized them to study conscientiously the basic line for the whole historical phase of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao and to analyze the new situation and new trends of the class struggle. This helped all cadres and commune members increase their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle. The "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in the whole hsien very quickly took on a new outlook of brisk development.

Wang Yu-ming's experience helped all committee members deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's teachings that "correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone" and "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." They came to realize that they could not implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line really well if they failed to criticize penetratingly and thoroughly the reactionary idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, worked according to their "assumption" and did not proceed from the objective realities.

After that, the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee were more conscious in persevering in the viewpoint of "practice first" and vigorously promoted the practice of investigating conditions. During the time for spring farming this year, and for the purpose of conscientiously carrying out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture, the hsien revolutionary committee transferred a group of cadres from its offices to the first line of spring farming to investigate conditions and give concrete guidance simultaneously. As a result, spring farming was conducted in an earth-shaking manner and solidly.

While sending its leading members deep into the realities to investigate conditions, Kungan hsien revolutionary committee, taking into consideration the living ideas among some of its members, sharply criticized the "theory that the masses are backward" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i. This helped the leading members strengthen their mass viewpoint.

After going deep into the basic level to participate in practice and achieving some results, some leading members showed signs of trusting themselves alone and neglecting the practical experience of the masses. At investigation meetings, they did not learn modestly from the masses, paid no attention to studying new problems, but just "thought about some points and demanded reports on typical cases from the masses."

In view of this problem, the hsien revolutionary committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the mass line and to criticize the theory that "the masses are backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, making them understand that social practice was chiefly the practice of the broad masses of revolutionary people.

The purpose of going deep into the realities to investigate conditions is chiefly to learn the revolutionary practice of the masses, to concentrate the wisdom and experience of the masses and to understand their wishes and

demands. Only by going deep into the realities to investigate conditions will our correct leadership really be "from the masses and back to the masses." With thinking raised to a higher level, all committee members earnestly learn from the masses and respectfully act as their pupils when going into the realities to investigate conditions. Eventually, they will acquire correct understanding of the conditions and correct knowledge of the world and continuously achieve new results in the three great revolutionary struggles.

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GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Leading Cadres of Nanching Hsien, Fukien Province, Conscientiously Do Mass Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1971)

(According to NCNA dispatch from Foochow) Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses," the revolutionary committee of Nanching hsien, Fukien Province, conscientiously does the work of handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses, thereby further cementing its relationship with the masses and promptly solving problems that have emerged from the three great revolutionary movements.

After Nanching hsien revolutionary committee was established, some of its leading members at one time neglected the work of handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses. Upon discovering this lapse, the hsien revolutionary committee immediately held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized its members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings about the mass line and to sum up the experience acquired and lessons learned at an earlier stage. This made all committee members learn that to do a good job of handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses was by no means unnecessary but was an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and an important guarantee for keeping contact with the masses and doing their work well.

After that, the hsien revolutionary committee actively strengthened its leadership over this work. Some cadres were held particularly responsible for the work of handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses. In addition, the leading members of the revolutionary committee personally handled letters and received visitors from the masses and promptly studied the major problems revealed in these letters and visits, so that each of these problems could be dealt with.

For some time in the past, letters were received one after another from the masses of Ts'uimei brigade, Shanch'eng commune, uncovering the fact that a handful of class enemies sabotaged the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production in this brigade. After reading the letters, the leading member of the hsien revolutionary committee went personally to make an investigation and scrutinize the conditions and aroused the masses extensively to deal a heavy blow at the sabotage activities conducted by the handful of class enemies, thereby further developing revolution and production in this brigade.

Nanching hsien is situated in a hilly area where communications facilities are poor. On one occasion, some commune members of Tunglou brigade sent a turbogenerator to the hsien-operated farm machine works more than 100 li away for repairs. This wasted manpower and delayed agricultural production. The masses wrote to the hsien revolutionary committee, asking it to solve the problem. Accordingly, the hsien revolutionary committee

immediately organized the blacksmiths, carpenters and bamboo weavers to form some 20 support-agriculture service teams, which went to 11 communes and 106 production brigades to help repair the agricultural machines. The support-agriculture service teams also investigated the conditions in more than 180 hydroelectric power plants, water conservation projects and powered drainage and irrigation stations, and got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to revise the plans for development of farm mechanization. Farm machines were repaired or rebuilt and new ones manufactured when necessary.

Nanching hsien revolutionary committee constantly accepted the correct opinions from the masses in their letters and visits, so as to improve its method of leadership and to promote revolutionization of its thinking. Some time ago, some leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee did not pay sufficient attention to summing up and popularizing the typical cases and, as a result, exercised leadership in a generalized manner. The masses aired their criticism in their letters and visits. In accordance with the criticism of the masses, the hsien revolutionary committee organized all its members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings about grasping the typical cases, thus making them understand that grasping the typical cases well was ar important method of leadership. After that, they worked in a down-to-earth manner at the basic level, investigating conditions and applying the experience gained at a point in guiding the work in a whole area. They had the initiative in leading revolution and production in the whole hsien.

In order to do a good job of handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses, the revolutionary committee of Nanching hsien pays particular attention to carrying out political and ideological work among those responsible for handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses. The leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee often get together with those responsible for handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the mass line and the "three constantly read articles," and help them overcome their erroneous ideas of belittling the work of handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses, thus making them understand that handling letters and receiving visitors from the masses was political and ideological work brought to them by the masses and they must enthusiastically propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's directives and policies, serve the people heart and soul and carry out this task conscientiously.

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SHIP-BUILDING

Emulate the Taching Spirit, Build the Tanker "Taching"

- An account of the heroic deeds of the workers of Hungch'i Dockyard in building a 10,000-ton tanker by self-reliance

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 23, 1971)

At the beginning of the second year of the great 70's, the "Taching No. 29," a large tanker, was launched from the dock of the Hungch'i Dockyard toward the rising sun amidst warm and cheerful chanting of "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao" and "Long live the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought." It sailed away along the coastal line of the motherland, riding the wind and breaking the waves.

This large 15,000-ton tanker was built successfully by the workers, cadres, and technical personnel of the Hungch'i Dockyard who resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great call, "In industry, learn from Taching," vigorously developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, went all-out and aimed high, achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. Every part of "Taching No. 29," including the main engine and the ship-hull was proved to be completely up to design specifications after a trial sailing of five days in succession, and after a series of tests at light load, full load, low speed, medium speed, full speed and over load.

The triumphant creation of "Taching No. 29" once again proves that the worker masses armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have boundless ingenuity and are able to create one miracle on earth after another.

Establishing Taching Aspirations, Vowing To Build Large Engine for the Revolution

The key to the building of a large tanker lies with the building of a large diesel engine used for the ship. After the Hungch'i Dockyard received the glorious task of building a large tanker, "Taching No. 29," many old workers took the initiative to put forward a suggestion to the dockyard revolutionary committee for building a large engine for the tanker by self-reliance. They said: "Since we are building 'Taching,' we should learn from the people of Taching, establish the Taching aspiration, so as to build both the ship-hull and the engine, discarding the backward label of the ship-building industry and raising the ship-building industry to a new level. In order to arouse everybody's ambition and aspiration of building a large engine with self-reliance, the dockyard revolutionary committee led the broad workers to further unfold revolutionary criticism and repudiation, once again relentlessly criticized the "philosophy of foreigner's slave" and "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, who also advocated the theme that "buying ships is better than building ships, and chartering ships is better than buying ships," committing towering criminal acts to vigorously sabotage the ship-building industry of our country.

Ho Chin-wan, an old worker of the ship-hull workshop and a Party member said: "In 1963, we built a 10,000-ton ship. In an attempt to gain time and speed, the workers of the ship-hull workshop even neglected their meals and sleep and completed the ship-hull ahead of schedule. However, due to sabotage carried out along Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line, we were unable to build large engines ourselves. The modern revisionists took the opportunity to throttle us by stopping the delivery to us of large engines, causing the completed ship-hull to lie idle on the sea for three years. Our own inability to build large engines has prevented us from developing our ship-building industry at high speed."

Chang Jih-liang, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and an old worker of the machine workshop, recollected the fighting history of his participation in 1958 in the designing and manufacturing of our country's first set of 3,000-horsepower large marine diesel engine under the guidance of the three red banner of the Party's general line, great leap forward, and people's communes. He said: "Previously, it wasn't that we could not build large engines. It was that Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents refused to permit us to build large engines. If we persevere in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, as do the workers of Taching, then there will be no difficulty that cannot be overcome, and we shall certainly be able to produce large engines according to our time schedule."

The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation greatly boosted the revolutionary aspiration of the ship-building workers. The workers resolutely expressed their determination with abundant revolutionary pride: In order to speed up the socialist construction undertakings of our motherland, we are determined to use Taching workers as examples, build large engines through self-reliance, and we will not relax efforts until the successful production of large engines.

Vying To Become An "Iron Man," Stepping Forward Despite Difficulties To Be a Dedicated Red Heart

With the resolute support and under the leadership of the dockyard revolutionary committee, various workshops selected old workers and revolutionary cadres as well as revolutionary technical personnel to organize a "three-in-one combination" commanding post, a designing team and an operational team for the battle to produce large engines. Thus a battle for building large engines by self-reliance was begun.

The "three-in-one" designing team went deep among the masses to make investigation and research on the one hand and conscientiously summed up experience in building a 3,000-horsepower engine gained in the past. On the other hand, it conducted discussions and made designs and drawings. Within two months, they finished the 1,500 sheets of drawings needed for the large engine for timely distribution to various workshops.

This large engine was composed of over 10,000 parts. It was as tall as a two-story building, and its mere mechanical processing would require two months to finish. The relevant processing workshops were

already having tight schedules of tasks, and when the task of this large engine was squeezed in the middle, they showed all kinds of contradictions such as insufficient manpower, inadequate equipment, and lack of skilful labor.

In the face of various difficulties, the heroic ship-building workers did not waver slightly. They made a pledge of iron and steel with ambition and in high spirits: "We must learn from 'iron man' Wang, refuse to stoop even with the weight of Taishan over us, and carry enormous difficulties with our shoulders." A fervent campaign of urging everybody to emulate the "iron man" and to become an "iron man" was swiftly launched in the entire dockyard.

Liu Sheng-jun, an old worker of the casting workshop and a Party member, said: "'Iron man' Wang thinks only of Chairman Mao, works closely with the workers of Taching, and throws away the label of backwardness of China's petroleum industry into the Pacific Ocean. We must also do everything for Chairman Mao, and fight a war to win victory for the ship-building industry."

When there were difficulties in processing the cylinder hood and the cooling water faucet in the machine workshop, he and the workers of the casting workshop stepped forward despite difficulties, and made a determination to make a success in casting the cylinder hood and the cooling water faucet. At first, a series of experiments was unsuccessful. Inspired by the spirit of the "iron man," they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In order to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it." They cut open the unsuccessful cylinder hood, made a careful analysis, and carried out careful study, discovering the defect and devising remedies.

In the hot weather of summer, Liu Sheng-jun's face was blistered due to the scorching heat of 400 degrees of the sand box and the 1,300 degrees heat of the molten iron. But he defied the heat, did not flinch and concentrated all his attention casting the cylinder hood. With unflinching courage, he and the workers passed through various difficult processes, victoriously completing the task of casting the cylinder hood and the cooling water faucet.

From morning till night, the workers of Hungch'i Dockyard waged arduous struggles for building the large engine, and wrote many songs to eulogize the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Tiao Shih-kuan, a young forging worker with the nickname of "young tiger," was holding the handles of large pliers in his hands during the forging of the large engine shaft liner. Following the rhythmic beats of the steam hammer, he exerted all his strength to turn the mold of the large engine shaft liner which weighed 200 kilograms. The high temperature of 1,200 degrees scorched his eyebrows, burned his gloves. A piece of red-hot and oxidized iron scrap burned through his pants and dropped on his shoe, causing a big blister on his foot. When a master worker volunteered to take his place, he resolutely said: "Heaven't you often said that it takes a red heart to emulate the 'iron man' and it takes a strong body to forge iron? I am forging the

shaft liner of the large engine, and tempering my loyalty for Chairman Mao, and this is a good opportunity to remold my world outlook." After saying this, he continued to carry on the fighting till the completion of the forging task.

Study the Two Essays, Create Conditions for Breaking Through Difficulties

The all-round fight for building the large engine was shifted into a cold-processing phase from the heat-processing phase, and nearly 10,000 pieces of molds for making parts continuously streamed into the machine workshop. Contradictions rose between the task and equipment and manpower, and the workers did not have even one single piece of large specialized equipment needed for processing the three major parts of engine chassis, case chassis, and crankshaft. Difficulties were like mountains weighing down on everybody of the machine workshop. However, they did not waver slightly, saying: "We guarantee that every item of the tasks included in the State plans will be completed, and that every item of the large engine processing jobs not included in the State plans will be resolutely carried out without delay."

The dockyard did not have the specialized planing machine and milling machine of large size to process the large engine chassis of 30 tons in weight. Wang Chan-tsai, an old worker of the drilling machine unit exchanged experience with several old master workers and young workers to form a spare-time team for tackling difficulties in order to overcome this difficult problem. Young worker Tan Shu-shen said: "The workers of Taching are able to build the Taching Oil Field at high speed and of a high quality by relying on the 'two essays' for making a start and relying on the 'three constantly read articles' to lead the way. In learning from Taching, we must learn the fundamentals, rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to surmount this difficult problem of large engine." With this suggestion of his, the spare-time team for tackling difficulties persisted in daily studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works.

Wang Chan-tsai studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "All contradictory things change themselves into each other under given conditions." He considered that all things were not always changeless, and that if they conscientiously carried out transformation of contradictions, then this difficult barrier of large engine chassis could certainly be broken through. He made studies and research together with comrades of the team for tackling difficulties. Everybody held that the large processing jobs and the small equipment formed a contradiction, but that the equipment could be innovated and the operational method could be changed.

When the mold for the large engine chassis arrived in the workshop, they put forward a request to the workshop leadership to assign this work to the drilling machine unit instead of the original assignment to the large planing machine. They complied with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice, knowledge, practice again, and knowledge again," went through repeated practice, ceaselessly summed up experience, and invented a new operational method. They

installed only one auxiliary platform and victoriously overcame this difficulty of processing the large engine chassis.

The application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking by the drilling machine unit to achieve a victory in "substituting drilling for planing" and "using small machines to process large units" inspired the revolutionary aspiration of the workers of the entire workshop. The workers all got organized to make a living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, conscientiously analyzed contradictions, actively created conditions, promoting the contradictions to transform into an orientation that was beneficial to the revolution.

In the workshop, indigenous methods were praised with songs and reports of victories were circulated one after another. The workers used an indigenous method to achieve success in overcoming difficulties in the processing of a 35-ton large engine crankshaft which could not be done with the existing equipment. They substituted emery-wheels for precision polishing machines to polish the 200 super-hard stainless steel blades of the supercharger at high speed. The quality of the result was high. They also used indigenous methods to turn out the case chassis of the large engine. The workers said with understanding: "With men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we are able to create conditions for work and break through all difficult barriers."

Maintain Strictness, Create Miracles of High Speed Out of Good Quality

High-quality machine parts of the large engine continuously arrived at the turbine workshop, and the decisive movement was approaching for the assembling of the large engine. The conventional method called for the assembling in the workshop for trial running before the assembling on the ship. It would take at least two months for the assembling and trial running even if it was smoothly carried out. Would it be possible to assemble the engine on the ship and make a trial run at the same time in order to shorten the delivery date of the ship? The workers of Team No. 16 responsible for the assembling of the large engine and of an advanced collective unit in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought made repeated analyses and discussions. They made the suggestion with confidence: "We will carry out the assembling on the ship directly to win honor for Chairman Mao and to win credit for the ship-building workers."

The direct shipment of the large engine to the ship for assembling was an unprecedented task. Some people who were convention-minded and conservative expressed doubts: "Direct shipment to the ship is good but is somewhat risky. There is still cause for alarm even though the chance of failure is one in a thousand." The workers of Team No. 16 replied with pride: "This is not an adventure, but revolution." They gave their factual basis:

One, the structure of this large engine absorbed the many years of practical experience of ship-building workers in repairing various types of large engines and in study and trial production of large engines, and the designs were reliable.

Two, the principal parts processed by the machine workshop were all up to quality standards, thus laying a good foundation for direct delivery and assembling on the ship.

Three, the most important thing was that we had boundless loyalty for Chairman Mao and red hearts, guided by the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. The command post for the large engine operations made several studies and carried out research and finally approved the revolutionary and unprecedented action of Team No. 16.

Li Chung-jen, leader of Team No. 16 and a Party member, studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Contradiction is universal and absolute, it is present in the process of the development of all things and goes through every process from beginning to end," which greatly educated him. He thought that there were contradiction and problems everywhere, and there must be problems to directly deliver and assemble the large engine on a ship. The installation of the large engine would not be fast and successful if they had only revolutionary enthusiasm with hopes of installing the engine rapidly and successfully, but without assuming a scientific attitude and without paying attention to discovering problems and tackling problems. They must,as did the workers of Taching, combine revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude, maintain strictness without the slightest recklessness, so as to guarantee the successful and fast installation of the large engine. He decided to join all the workers to establish a high degree of revolutionary responsibility, to "seek greater skilfulness" in technology, and to insure the victorious fulfillment of the task for assembling the large engine.

Li Chung-jen persevered in "everyday reading" no matter how busy his work was. He organized workers of the team to keep their own living ideas and the team's problems in their mind, to study and apply Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and philosophic works in a living way, and lead everybody in waging a struggle against the erroneous idea that "it is not too far off from success" and that "there is no longer any problem." He acted as an example in doing everything. Before the direct delivery and assembling of the large engine on the ship, he made a check-up of the 120 screw holes of the large engine foundation against the blueprints so as to insure that they fit into the screw holes of the large engine chassis. He repeated the check-up for four times to insure there was no mistake. He worked overtime and continued his work after working hours for two hours with the succeeding shift every night and left for home only after finishing all arrangements. When there was difficult work, he would work together with the succeeding shift until the end of the working hours. He constantly made it known to the workers of the team that they should "be extremely responsible for their work" and "seek increasing skilfulness in technology" as did Dr. Bethune.

Under the leadership of Li Chung-jen, the workers of the team cultivated a strict work style as did the workers of Taching, without the slightest recklessness, and persevered in doing high quality work in installing every machine part. During the installation of the large engine chassis, everybody made coordinated efforts and spent four days to locate a correct position, enabling the arithmetic ratio of the center line of the large engine chassis to meet the specified requirement.

However, old worker Han Kang was not satisfied. He continued the work of locating a correct position even after working hours. He said: "Although the position met the specified requirement, the tolerance was a maximum one. The installation of the large engine chassis is like laying a foundation. If everything is permitted to remain at maximum tolerance, then the final result will exceed the tolerance. It won't do to stay at such a low standard, we must strive for the highest standard. Only good quality can insure rapid speed." They waged the bitter fight for another day, enabling the tolerance of the large engine center line to be reduced to 0.1 millimeter.

Spirit changes into matter. High standard and strict requirements have insured high quality and high speed. The direct assembling of the large engine on the ship took only 37 days from the start to the successful trial run, a reduction of over 10 days as compared with the usual speed of installing large engines of a similar size in the past, making new contribution to the development of our country's ship-building industry with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

During the period of celebration of the victory, the revolutionary committee of Hungch'i Dockyard conscientiously summed up the experience in unfolding the mass movement of "learning Taching in industry" in the course of building "Taching No. 29." Comrades of the committee also decided to further unfold the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in industry" in the entire dockyard. From the dockyard revolutionary committee to various workshops, engineering sections and teams, from cadres to workers, everybody made Taching workers their model, and exerted more effort to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, whipping up a new upsurge in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are determined to build new and better, larger ships in the new year, to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party.

NCNA Correspondent

NCNA Editor

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RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Shanghai Plant Physiologists Take Part in Revolutionary Movements with Peasants

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 28, 1971)

staff members of the shanghai institute of plant physiology are taking part in the three great movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment with the poor and lower-middle peasants. this is in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching that it is necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge.

the plant physiologists are eager to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in remoulding their world outlook, criticizing idealist transcendentalism and fostering the materialist theory of reflection. this helps them play a better part in the socialist revolution and construction.

the institute does research on how to raise output and achieve high yields. research was held back in the past by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. idealist transcendentalism had an effect on the physiologists, who always kept aloof from practice and did academic research unrelated to field work. they wrote many theses which were not of practical use.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the plant physiologists criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research. they began to go to the villages for re-education. they made scientific experiments with the peasants, broke with the bourgeois idealist world outlook and built up a proletarian dialectical materialist world outlook.

along with the commune peasants and with the help of other units, the plant physiologists have over the past two years completed more than 20 research items which are praised by the local people. these include using local methods to make "920" plant hormone and a new antibiotic, bacteria for killing harmful insects, chemical weed-killers, and prevention and control of stem blight of cotton.

in the villages, the plant physiologists studied chairman mao's teachings in relation to their practice. these teachings include: "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and "where do correct ideas come from? ... they come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." the study equipped the plant physiologists with the ability to distinguish the materialist theory of reflection from idealist transcendentalism.

a few persons in the institute once thought they were learned, talented "specialists". they suffered badly from idealist transcendentalism. they had thought that the theories they studied transcended practice. they buried themselves under a mountain of books in their offices. they racked their brains to produce highbrow theories of no practical value. one of them, known as a cotton specialist, spent a dozen years on the problem of the dropping of cotton

bolls and arrived at the conclusion: "the dropping of cotton bolls is a natural law, fixed and unchangeable." the ground gave way under his feet during the great proletarian cultural revolution when the poor and lower-middle peasants and scientists worked out effective methods to prevent cotton bolls from dropping. the specialist recognized that he had gone astray and sharply criticized the idealist world outlook that had taken root in his thinking. he said: "only by fostering the proletarian materialist world outlook can one really serve the workers, peasants and soldiers."

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "if he regards himself as their master, as an aristocrat who lords it over the 'lower orders', then, no matter how talented he may be, he will not be needed by the masses and his work will have no future."

the plant physiologists try to follow this teaching of chairman mao's by constantly criticizing this attitude and by constantly trying to become willing pupils to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

over the past few years some of the institute's research items have been undertaken with cooperation and help from the poor and lower-middle peasants. but some plant physiologists did not find this change in ideas and feelings easy. a plant physiologist went to the countryside in 1966 with chemicals and test tubes to study stem blight of cotton. every day he went alone to a cotton field affected by the disease to note down the progress of the disease and take samples. he did not want to work with the poor and lower-middle peasants lest this affect his scientific research. he worked in this way for several months without achieving any result.

re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants helped him later recognize that his work style kept him aloof from them and from productive labour. this showed that his world outlook had not been remoulded well. so he did farm work and made experiments with the peasants and gathered a great deal of perceptual knowledge. this helped him gain a deeper understanding of the causes for stem blight of cotton and the relation between its occurrence and the methods of farming and applying fertilizer. he discovered why the disease occurred frequently on hillocks, land around pools and fields in which cotton had been planted for many years. benefitting from the poor and lower-middle peasants' experience in applying ashes or organic fertilizer to reduce the disease, he worked out a method to prevent and eliminate it.

through their practical experience the plant physiologists realized that dialectical materialism was proletarian world outlook and methodology, and the proletariat's sharpest weapon for knowing and changing the world. if one wanted to use the materialist theory of reflection and guide scientific research by materialism, then one must study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously and with persistence, pay close attention to remoulding one's world outlook and move one's feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. the plant physiologists were determined to live and work with the poor and lower-middle peasants and together they have criticized revisionism, made scientific experiments and constantly remoulded their thinking with mao tsetung thought, fostered feelings like those of the workers, peasants and soldiers and made progress in scientific research.

in trial-producing and popularizing "920" plant hormone they made investigations and repeated experiments, guiding the work with dialectical materialism and made the hormone by methods of their own devising. but it had to be tested before being used in the fields. formerly the fluorescence photometric method had been used for testing. this required complicated instruments and costly chemicals. the poor and lower-middle peasants hoped a simpler method could be worked out.

some comrades were pleased to have made the hormone by their own methods and thought the testing problem could not be solved. the plant physiologists studied chairman mao's "on contradiction" and his teaching in "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" on the significance of moving their feet over. they waged a struggle between proletarian and bourgeois ideology and again examined their feelings toward the poor and lower-middle peasants. through their study they understood that things must always go through the repeated process of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. if they did not dare try to find a new method, this showed the stagnation of their thinking and continued pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism. such thinking would prevent them from serving the poor and lower-middle peasants well. they raised their consciousness through criticism. so they and the poor and lower-middle peasants threw themselves into the work and made several hundred tests to create at last a simple, effective and inexpensive method for testing. the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciated this.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNIQUES

Northeast China Steel Workers Master Technique for Revolution

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 28, 1971)

steel workers of northeast china's penchi iron and steel company are making all-out efforts to become more efficient to serve the revolution better. as a result, production keeps rising. the steel-making workshop fulfilled last year's production plan one hundred days ahead of schedule, following on the fulfilment of the 1969 plan two months ahead of time.

a sizable technical force has been trained in the past two years. the workers attended lectures on production techniques under the motto "study technique for the revolution".

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, power over technical matters was in the hands of a few bourgeois technical authorities who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and monopolized technique as their property instead of using it in the interests of socialism. the workshop tried out only two new varieties of steel in more than a decade.

the workers are determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao. in the past two years, they have tried out and put into production 39 new varieties, five being made for the first time in china. this success stems from the general raising of the workers' technical level and their co-operation with the experimental workshop.

before the lectures, most of the young workers in the workshop were unable to work independently. the lectures helped raise their skill so that they could work on their own. young workers now head half of the work teams and shifts. manned chiefly by young workers, the no 1 youth furnace produces high-grade as well as ordinary alloy steel.

the workers' creativeness is more fully shown in the mass movement to renovate equipment and make the most of the productive potential. the steel-making furnaces are of foreign designs dating back some 40 years. efficiency was low while consumption of electricity was high. the workers linked their study of technique with scientific research and tackled production problems. pooling their wisdom, they renovated all the furnaces in just two months, doubling the productive capacity.

a teaching staff which has veteran workers as the main body and includes revolutionary cadres and technicians gives the sparetime lectures. members of the teaching staff also attend lectures. this ends the isolation of the teaching staff from proletarian politics, the worker masses and reality, and is in line with chairman mao's great instruction "working people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people." the veteran workers are also gradually grasping the theoretical concepts of equipment and steel-making, raising their practical experience to the level of conceptual knowledge. the technicians step by step learn to operate furnaces, combine their conceptual knowledge with practice. the cadres know more about production and technique as well as production problems, and this helps improve management.

the lectures enable the technicians to share their specialized knowledge, and give them the opportunity to be re-educated by the working class and transform their own world outlook. the veteran workers related how they suffered when they were denied the chance to learn skills in the old society and relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, including "exclusive reliance on experts in running factories". this made the technicians more determined to serve socialism and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line. they become willing pupils modestly learning from the working class.

a technician who had blind confidence in himself instead of faith in the masses and worshipped books and looked down on practice, failed five times in efforts to try-produce a new product. then veteran workers helped him find out where he was wrong and improve his design and they soon succeeded. this made him more eager to receive re-education by the working class.

their experience in the past two years shows the advantages of proletarian political control of study and technique in training working class technicians, transforming the ideology of technicians and giving play to their initiative and promoting production and improving technique.

in connection with the struggle between the two lines in the steel-making workshop, the workers sharply criticized the revisionist trash of "technique first" peddled by liu shao-chi. the veteran workers recalled that when the bourgeois technical authorities held power over technique, peddling "technique first" and alleging that "factories must be managed by those who know technique", they aimed at opposing working class mastery of technique and practised a bourgeois dictatorship. with the workers regaining leadership,

proletarian political control of technique serves the dictatorship of the proletariat. the revolutionary mass criticism helped the workers distinguish between learning techniques to serve revolution and "technique first". this soon brought about a lively atmosphere in the workshop with the veteran and young workers and technicians teaching and learning from and helping one another to master technique.

when the leadership discovered a tendency among some people toward concentrating on learning technique, it soon led them in criticizing such study at the expense of proletarian politics. they studied chairman mao's teaching "economic and technical work are bound to go wrong if we in the least slacken our ideological and political work". they strengthened the political and ideological education, and grasped the orientation in learning skills. they persist in studying chairman mao's works and holding regular meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, to fight self and repudiate revisionism. this helps them constantly revolutionize their thinking and foster a correct attitude towards lectures on production techniques under the command of proletarian politics.

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Northeast China Oil Refinery Helps Agriculture, Strengthens Worker-Peasant Alliance

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 28, 1971)

the chinchou no. 6 oil refinery in liaoning province, northeast china, has made great efforts to help the local poor and lower-middle peasants strengthen political power and raise production.

the refinery recognizes support to agriculture as a great historical mission of the working class. it tries its best to help strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

the liulungkou people's commune near the refinery built a reservoir. but large tracts of hilly land could not benefit owing to the shortage of water-hoisting facilities. the party committee and workers of the refinery helped by sending workers and technicians to work with the commune members in building a pumping station promptly. the workers found a pump in the refinery's storehouse which could draw up water to considerable heights but had been in disuse for a dozen years. they planned to repair the pump to be used by the commune. some persons, however, disagreed because they saw support to agriculture as an "extra burden" and "unprofitable".

the refinery party committee analyzed these ideas as traces of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of "stressing industry to the neglect of agriculture" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the committee led the revolutionary masses in debating the question so as to heighten their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the workers studied chairman mao's teachings "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power" and "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." they recognized the fact that socialist industry and agriculture promote each other and are dependent on each other; the working class uses the strength of socialist industry to support the rural collective economy, this is an important measure to consolidate and strengthen worker-peasant alliance; and the peasants' heightened consciousness and a developed rural collective economy give effective support to socialist industry. therefore, they saw support to agriculture as the political responsibility of the working class and vital to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat based on worker-peasant alliance. it was not at all a question of whether it paid. the debate heightened their sense of responsibility. they became determined to make support to agriculture a regular political task of the refinery.

two communes near the refinery formerly suffered from drought nine years out of ten and grain yield was low. the refinery party committee and the county and commune revolutionary committees together studied local conditions and decided to help the poor and lower-middle peasants build irrigation facilities. when the refinery learned that the two communes had around 40 deep wells but lacked electric pumps to irrigate the land, it helped the peasants put up high tension transmission lines. the refinery helped the communes train 72 workers for putting up electric poles and lines and installing electric pumps. in something over two years the two communes have put up over 80 kilometres of high tension transmission lines and added electric pumps for the wells. this brought 730 hectares of farmland under irrigation. when pumping started, the poor and lower-middle peasants cheered over and over again: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the refinery has also helped the two communes set up more factories with lathes and equipment for hammering, casting and electric welding in order to repair farm implements. thirteen brigades have run mills for processing rice and other kinds of grain. thanks to the workers' help, grain output rose rapidly.

the refinery has given consistent prominence to proletarian politics. the refinery party committee found out that some persons thought supporting agriculture meant providing labour power and material help to rural areas which needed them. material support in the eyes of the party committee was an aspect of secondary importance. what road to lead the poor and lower-middle peasants onto was the major one.

the party committee led the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." they analyzed their understanding of the significance of support to agriculture in the light of the struggle between the two lines. through the study the workers recognized that if they want to help agriculture they should put proletarian politics in first place and help the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members arm themselves with mao tsetung thought and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in order to consolidate the socialist position in the countryside and end backwardness in production. to help the communes with labour power and material alone would lead to losing their bearings and even hamper the poor and lower-middle peasants in following the road of self-reliance and

hard struggle. from that time on, the refinery often sent workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to the villages where they join the poor and lower-middle peasants in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and revolutionary mass criticism under the leadership of the county and commune revolutionary committees.

one production brigade in the liulungkou commune was making slow progress in production and became backward owing to sabotage of class enemies. under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee a workers' propaganda team aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants to ferret out the class enemies and consolidate the new leading body. led by the new party branch the peasants soon put an end to backwardness.

in the spring of 1970 a prolonged drought menaced the spring sowing. the workers sent propaganda teams to those production brigades and teams which were seriously hit. fearing no hardship, the workers kept on when their shoulders became swollen and their feet blistered. in the evenings the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants discussed the significance of good harvests for socialist construction and strengthened their confidence in fighting the drought. these communes and production brigades completed the spring sowing ahead of time thanks to the concerted efforts of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Northwest China Production Brigade Learns from Tachai in Improving Natural Conditions

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 27, 1971)

a production brigade in a mountain valley on the northwest china plateau has terraced the rock-strewn hill slopes into fertile fields by learning from the revolutionary spirit of the tachai brigade of shansi province -- national pace-setter in agriculture.

this advanced tachai-type brigade is the chaitzu brigade of tangchang county in kansu province. the brigade's grain output per hectare surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development seven years running. despite serious drought in 1970, its grain output reached 5 tons per hectare, reaching an all-time high.

the chaitzu brigade had little land, averaging half a mou (15 mou equals one hectare) per capita before 1964, and these fields were almost dry land scattered on mountain ridges. grain output was very low.

chairman mao issued his great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. the tachai brigade's tremendous achievement in fighting the elements and transforming its mountainous area into a new socialist countryside by self-reliance and hard struggle encouraged the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chaitzu brigade. they were determined to take tachai as their example and improve their natural conditions by giving play to their collective strength. the party branch of the brigade led the masses in studying

chairman mao's three constantly read articles and his teaching: "apart from their other characteristics, the outstanding thing about china's 600 million people is that they are 'poor and blank'. this may seem a bad thing, but in reality it is a good thing. poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." they were resolved to learn tachai's revolutionary spirit and transform their backward brigade.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on analysing contradictions and concentrating on finding the principal contradiction, the brigade studied the geographical features and raised the fighting slogans "reclaim river banks, create arable land on rocky mountains and grow grain in ravines".

the same winter, all the brigade members braved severe cold and started to hew mountains, raise check dams and embankments and terrace the hill slopes. they blew up rocks with locally-made explosives and transported many boulders weighing 500 kilogrammes down to the foot of the mountain. it took only one winter to build a 700-metre long, 4-metre wide and 4-metre high dam and a section of the dyke which changed the course of the minchiang river. they reclaimed more than two hectares of land from the original river bank.

they also terraced hill slopes. 77 commune members, men and women, of a production team moved 26,960 cubic metres of earth and rocks and terraced 0.7 hectares of land from one winter through the next spring. with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the chaitzu brigade built 5.2 hectares of terraced fields on stone-strewn slopes.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the brigade also tried their best to wrest high yields from their limited fields. in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", they organized a shock team to install two water turbine pumps, thus leading minchiang river water uphill nearly 100 metres. they designed and built canals along the mountain ridges. it was a hard struggle. the party branch of the brigade led the commune members in studying chairman mao's three constantly read articles again and again and the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor fatigue of the tachai people. cadres and communist party members vied with one another to do heavy, difficult and dangerous work. with safety-ropes tied round their waists, they made blast holes and charged explosives on cliffs. after four winters and springs' hard struggle, they completed 5 mountain canals that have a total length of 15 kilometres. as a result, two third of their land provides high, stable yield with two crops a year.

the brigade also applied more fertilizers, adopted good strains and carried out the eight-point charter (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements). scientific farming has brought big increases in grain output year by year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 26, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation led by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, arrived here today by plane to attend the may day celebrations and pay a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the central council of albanian trade unions.

members of the delegation are: shen mao-kung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the honan provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the conference of representatives of honan revolutionary workers; and liang chin-tang, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and member of the standing committee of the conference of representatives of kwangchow revolutionary workers.

red flags were fluttering over the tirana airport today. big portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, were put up on the main building of the airport. there were streamers inscribed with the following slogans: "welcome to dear friends exclamation" "long live the everlasting friendship between albania and china exclamation" "long live may day exclamation" "long live the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour exclamation"

welcoming the delegation at the airport were tonin jakova, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; frrok pjeter gega, member of the party central committee and vice-director of the tirana tractor spare-parts plant; fahrije salicaj, alternate member of the party central committee and director of the stalin textile combine; reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sotir kamberi, secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; and socialist labour heroes and functionaries of trade unions as well as workers and staff of factories and enterprises in tirana.

also present at the airport were: liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

when the members of the chinese workers' delegation alighted from the plane, tonin jakova and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with and embraced them. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to them. the welcoming crowds waved coloured flags and bouquets to warmly welcome the chinese comrades-in-arms.

Rita Marko Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 27, 1971)

rita marko, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions, yesterday afternoon received all members of the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee.

present on the occasion were tonin jakova, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions, socialist labour heroes and responsible members of trade unions.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

the reception proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese workers' delegation, accompanied by general secretary tonin jakova, visited the memorial hall in honour of the founding of the albanian party of labour yesterday afternoon.

ambassador liu chen-hua also took part in the visit.

today, the chinese workers' delegation visited the national liberation struggle museum in tirana and acquainted themselves with the glorious history of the heroic albanian people who, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha as its head, struggled against and defeated the italian and german fascists.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1971)

the australian table tennis delegation led by john frederick jackson, president of the australian table tennis association, arrived in peking by air this evening after its visit to shanghai.

members of the delegation are: men players paul pinkewich and stephen francis knapp; woman player ann christine mcmahon; and coach noel matthew shorter.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were: leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien, ling ching, yu chih-chao and liu kuo-an; and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including wang chuan-yao, sun mei-ying, yu yi-tse, su kuo-hsi, liang kuang-mei and ti chiang-hua.

as the australian guests stepped down from the plane, the chinese hosts shook hands with them and they were photographed together.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation in the airport's waiting room. the chinese hosts extended welcome to the australian guests. the guests expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded them in kwangchow and shanghai. they said: we believe that our present visit will promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of australia and china.

the australian table tennis delegation arrived in shanghai from kwangchow by air on april 23 and in the evening the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. the chinese and australian players played friendly matches in the evening of april 26. the matches were preceded by a welcome ceremony sponsored by the a.c.s.f. branch in honour of the visiting australian table tennis delegation. liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others attended the ceremony and watched the matches. the good skill demonstrated by the chinese and australian players drew repeated applause from the spectators.

during its stay in shanghai, the australian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai table tennis ball factory and a workers' village.

the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off upon its arrival and departure by leading members of the shanghai branches of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including yang hsin-ya and chang chen-ya, as well as local table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

the english table tennis delegation led by charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, left here for home by plane this morning after concluding its visit to china.

delegation leader wyles said to the chinese friends on his departure that the chinese people showed profound friendship for the delegation though its stay in china was short. he expressed the belief that more contacts between the youth of britain and china would help promote the friendship between the people of the two countries.

seeing the english guests off at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li meng-hua, wu hsiao-ta, tang hai-kuang, kuo lei and yu chih-chao, as well as coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team chiu chung-hui, wang chuan-yao, li ho-nan, chou pao-chin, yu yi-tse, su kuo-hsi and others.

also present were j.h. denson, british charge d'affaires, and other diplomatic officials of the office of the british charge d'affaires in china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk visited tsinghua university this afternoon in the company of ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they were warmly welcomed by the teachers, students, staff members and workers of the university.

accompanying samdech norodom sihanouk during the visit were: prince norodom yuvaneath, son, and princess norodom roeungsy, daughter, of samdech norodom sihanouk; prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state; madame kou roun, maid of honour of princess monique sihanouk; madame sar sacroth, head of the private secretariat of samdech head of state; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife; and others.

tsinghua university was today in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia. over the main roads of the campus were streamers bearing "warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation" "warmly congratulate the people of the three countries of indochina on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and other slogans. and loudspeakers kept pouring out the strains of "remembrance of china" composed by samdech norodom sihanouk and chinese revolutionary songs.

leading members of the university revolutionary committee stepped forward and warmly shook hands with samdech and madame sihanouk as the distinguished cambodian guests arrived by car. faculty and staff members, students and workers of the university who gathered to welcome the guests waved the national flags of china and cambodia and bouquets and shouted the slogans "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were given an account of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education in the university by faculty members and students. samdech sihanouk warmly congratulated them on the achievements the university has made.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests visited the university's machine tool plant, the silicon single crystal workshop of the automation department, workshops of the electronics plant and classrooms of the electronics department. samdech sihanouk had a test drive of a motor vehicle designed and made by faculty members and students of the university.

upon his departure, samdech sihanouk presented to the university's faculty members and students a statuette of a cambodian woman guerrilla fighter.

.french friends dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux; professor chu nsien-yi and others also visited the university today.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrade yang ling accompanied the guests on the visit.

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1971)

a national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the team includes: jean-jacques melingui, political instructor; antoine bauemys, coach; and players francis n'gouala, adolphe miyouna, jean-alfred n'galeoani, andre atipo, justin bibanzoulou, albert okabele, paul m'bemba, paul moukila, andre bakekolo, jean-nicolas awe, daniel n'goleoa, pierre okandza, gilbert yingatsi, gregoire dzaba, lambert tsambi, basile olingou and eustache dzabantou.

warmly welcoming the football team at the airport were leading members of china's physical culture and sports commission, the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chao chun-cheng, chao hsing-chih, wu hsiao-ta, tsou po-hsien and liu kuo-an; and football players of the chinese people's liberation army and others.

present at the airport were pascal ockyemba-morlende, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

as the congolese friends stepped down the plane, li ching-chuan, chao chun-cheng and others and chinese football players went forward and warmly shook hands with them, expressing welcome to these friends from equatorial africa.
then the football players of the two countries were photographed together. they had a cordial and friendly conversation in the waiting room of the airport. the congolese friends said: the people of our two countries have the common task of opposing imperialism and colonialism. we are therefore very glad to come to china for a visit. the chinese sportsmen wished them a successful visit.

before it left for china, the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo was honoured at a reception given by the chinese embassy in brazzaville.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

an equatorial guinean trade delegation led by jose nsue eyama, mayor of ebebiyin of equatorial guinea, arrived here from kwangchow by air yesterday evening.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned wang ming-chun, chang wei-chien and others.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on april 19 to attend china's 1971 spring export commodities fair on invitation.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Conveys Warmest Congratulations on Anniversary of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 26, 1971)

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, chinese ambassador wang yu-ping, counsellor chen liang and other members of the chinese embassy in viet nam on april 24 conveyed the warmest congratulations on the magnificent victories won by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by holding aloft the banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, fighting in unity and supporting each other.

for this purpose, the chinese ambassador, counsellor and others called on the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam, the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the north, the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in viet nam and the information bureau of the lao patriotic front in hanoi.

they were very warmly received separately by hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen phu soai, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the north; sien an, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to viet nam; and phau phimphachann, member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and director of the information bureau of the lao patriotic front in hanoi.

the hosts and guests had very cordial and friendly talks and praised in concert the growing revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the three indochinese peoples and the chinese people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Farewell Matches of Chinese and Japanese Table Tennis Players Held in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 27, 1971)

friendly matches between chinese and japanese table tennis players were held in tokyo yesterday afternoon and won warm applause from more than 4,000 spectators. they were the last matches of the chinese table tennis team during its current friendly visit to japan.

speaking before the matches, koji goto, president of the japan table tennis association, said that the participation of china in the 31st world table tennis championships has apart from strengthening the friendship with the japanese people contributed to friendly relations among countries of the world.

chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, pointed out in his speech that through the world table tennis championships and friendly matches in various places in japan we renewed our friendship with many old friends and have made many new friends, thus deepening the mutual understanding and militant solidarity between the peoples and sportsmen of china and japan.

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, well-known japanese figure kinkazu saionji and other friends of various circles saw the matches.

the competition included men's and women's single events. the players fielded by the chinese side were chuang tse-tung, wang wen-hua, hu yu-lan and hsu chien-chin. players fielded by the japanese side were shigeo ito, tetsuo inoue, naoko motonashi and tomoko sakakibara. men's and women's team events were also competited. the men's players fielded by the chinese side were li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting and wang wen-jung, the women's players were lin hui-ching, cheng huai-ying and chang li. the men's players fielded by the japanese side were nobuniko hasegawa, mitsuru kono and tokio tasaka, the women's players were toshiko kowada, yukie ozeki and mieko fukuno.

full of vigour and vitality the chinese and japanese players won repeated warm applause by their skilful performance in the competition yesterday.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1971)

a government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in shanghai by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, and members of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee including chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu and chen an-ta, and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

present were assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, both of whom had come here from peking especially for the occasion.

the national flags of china and mali fluttered over the airport today. with profound friendship for the malian people, the welcoming crowds, beating drums and gongs, singing and dancing, warmly welcomed the arrival of the malian government delegation. when minister sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests alighted from the plane, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others stepped forward to cordially shake hands with them. waving coloured scarves and bouquets, the welcomers repeatedly shouted: "a warm welcome to the malian government delegation exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation" "firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation". the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the delegation. at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and minister sissoko proposed toasts to the constant strengthening of the militant friendship between the people of china and mali and the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendly cooperation between the governments of the two countries.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

China-Morocco 1971 Trade Protocol Signed in Rabat

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1971)

the 1971 trade protocol between the governments of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of morocco was signed yesterday in rabat, the moroccan capital, according to report from that city.

hsi yeh-sheng, deputy bureau director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade and ali mouxir, head of the economic technical cooperation department of the moroccan foreign ministry, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

hsu po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, attended the signing ceremony.

also present were abdelaziz bennani, head of the economic cultural cooperation department of the moroccan foreign ministry and other moroccan officials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 27, 1971)

a chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea upon the invitation of the korean central news agency.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by: chong jun gi, chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists union and responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; chu hyon ok, chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; dong jae hyon, director of the korean workers' party publishing house; li ryang hun, director of the foreign languages publishing house; kang gi sik, deputy editor-in-chief of "minju chosun"; yun che ho, editor-in-chief of the "korean people's army news"; choe gum sun, director of "korean women"; nam jung taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists union; chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and cho byong hui, vice-director of the information bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation also were: tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea; liu chun-pei, first secretary of the chinese embassy and feng chien-wei, correspondent of the hsinhua news agency to pyongyang.

the chinese journalists' delegation left peking for pyongyang this morning. present at the airport to see off the delegation were responsible members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, the ministry of foreign affairs and press departments in the capital: keng piao, shen chien, jen yun-chung, nan nien-lung, chen chu, chang chi-chin, lu ying, liao chu-chiang, chang chih-liang and others.

present also at the airport to see it off were: hyon jun guk, korean ambassador to china; paek sang pyong, third secretary of the korean embassy and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency to peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Travel Company Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

a three-member delegation to china of the travel company of the democratic republic of viet nam arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit on the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. the delegation consists of ho van phong, head, and tran van dan and dang thi ngoc dung, members.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned including li wen-wei, chang yu, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien and hsu chung-ching.

also present at the airport was tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Ambassador Wambura Gives Reception to Mark Tanzanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1971)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a grand reception this evening to celebrate the national day of the united republic of tanzania.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the reception on invitation.

ambassador wambura and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the warm and friendly reception.

the ambassador said in his speech: the seventh anniversary of the union between tanganyika and zanzibar marks a very important occasion for tanzania.

he pointed out: due to our people's efforts, tanzania has made more progress since independence than during the whole period of colonial rule. tanzania supports the liberation movements in those african countries still under colonial rule and the fascist apartheid domination of azania.

he said: as long as there is an enemy of africa, tanzania will regard such an enemy as its own. we shall stand shoulder to shoulder with our brothers who are fighting for the liberation of their countries until the whole of africa is free. and there is no force on earth which can deflect our stand in fighting for fundamental human rights and freedom and dignity of africa.

speaking of the portuguese imperialists' shameless invasion of guinea by way of mercenaries in november 1970, ambassador wambura said: this is clear proof that imperialism will not let africa alone. despite the shock blow it received in the hands of the resolute guinean people, imperialism is still continuing in its aggression. he pointed out: the imperialists are bound to fail because the people of africa, asia and latin america are now more than ever before aware of the cheap schemes of the imperialists and are prepared to repulse them wherever they intend to set foot in.

speaking on the question of indochina, the ambassador said: after failing in its war of aggression in cambodia the imperialists have now escalated the war to the independent state of laos. we warmly congratulate the laotian people for having dealt a telling blow on the aggressors. we firmly believe that the people of indochina who have the firm support of all the peace-loving and progressive peoples the world over, including the chinese people, will win final victory against the aggressors and thus be able to decide their own affairs without any outside interferences.

the ambassador said: the u.s. imperialists, determined to remain as obdurate in defence of its dirty games in international affairs as ever, again blocked the realization of the long overdue restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seat in the united nations. thus shamelessly defying the will of the majority of the people of the world. he said: tanzania will in future as in the past continue to support the people's republic of china until her rightful seat in the u.n. is finally restored upon her. at the same time my country will oppose categorically any imperialist scheme designed to create "two chinas" or "one china one taiwan" as it is very well known that taiwan is a legitimate province of the people's republic of china.

ambassador wambura said: tanzania has received aid in various forms from china both for economic and cultural development and these have played a major part in speeding up our development.

on behalf of the government and people of the united republic of tanzania, the ambassador extended the most profound gratitude to the chinese government and people.

he said: i wish to request premier chou en-lai to convey our sincere greetings and best wishes to your great and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung. we all know that the praises and all the nice words we say about china is largely due to his invincible leadership which stands unchallenged now and forever.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed warm festive congratulations to the tanzanian government and people.

he said: the united republic of tanzania was born gloriously in the struggle against imperialism. in the past seven years, in order to safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty, the tanzanian government and people, under the leadership of president nyerere, have waged unremitting struggles against the scheming activities of split and subversion plotted by imperialism, and have continuously won victories. under the guidance of the "arusha declaration" personally formulated by president nyerere, the tanzanian government and people, displaying a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have continued to eliminate the colonialist economic forces and made energetic efforts to develop the national economy and culture. the chinese government and people rejoice over your achievements in various fields. in international affairs, the united republic of tanzania, adhering to a just stand, has consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and firmly supported the national liberation movements in asia and africa. defying brute force and upholding justice, the united repuolic of tanzania is a bright banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism flying over east africa. the chinese people highly admire the tanzanian people for this anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you continuous new and still greater victories in the future.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: at present, the situation in africa, like the world situation, is developing in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism. the african people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles are developing in depth. the nationalist countries in africa are playing an ever greater positive role in international affairs. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat. in africa, the old colonialists are putting up desperate struggles, vainly attempting to seize back their lost colonial positions. the neo-colonialists are energetically pushing their criminal scheme of subjecting africa to their aggression and plunder. they try by every possible means to sabotage the internal unity within african countries and solidarity among them, buy over traitors to plot subversion and even send mercenary troops to invade independent sovereign states. but imperialism has educated the african people by negative example, and the african people are rising with still greater resolve to wage struggles. the chinese government and people sternly condemn imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for their scheming activities in africa and firmly support the african people in their just struggle to win and safeguard national independence and strengthen african unity.

vice-premier li hsien-nien praised the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tanzania which have continuously developed and grown stronger on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence as a good example for a new-type relationship between nations. he said: they are not only in the interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to the promotion of the friendship and unity among the afro-asian countries and the common cause of opposing imperialism. he said: we have all along held that international aid is always mutual. the chinese and tanzanian peoples have consistently sympathized with and supported each other in their long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in international activities, the tanzanian government has upheld justice, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war, firmly stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and unequivocally opposed the u.s. imperialist scheming activities

to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". all this constitutes a support and assistance to us. for this, the chinese people express their sincere thanks. vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed his deep conviction that with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of china and tanzania, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will witness a still greater development in the coming years of the 70s.

present at the reception were waziri juma and m.g. apudullah, deputy leaders of the tanzanian economic delegation.

also present were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, chien chih-kuang, pai hsiang-kuo, chen chi-teh, sha feng, chen mu-hua, chung yu-yi, kuo lu, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, feng yung-shun, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, kung tsung-chou, liu fu, wang ti-kang, yuan hua-ping and chang kuo-min.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended the reception on invitation.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Salute to American People Who Are Fighting Valiantly

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1971)

the "people's daily" published an editorial today entitled "salute to the american people who are fighting valiantly". full text of the editorial reads:

a new revolutionary storm is surging up vigorously among the american people against the u.s. imperialists' aggressive war in indochina. thousands of veterans continuously took protest actions in the past few days. on april 24, over one million american people held demonstrations and rallies on a scale without precedent in washington and san francisco, which has pushed the struggle to a new height. their powerful actions demonstrated that the american people stand on the same front with the three indochinese peoples and the people of all other countries who are fighting against u.s. imperialism. the chinese people salute the american people who are fighting valiantly exclamation

the demonstrations and rallies which took place in washington and san francisco recently assumed a more distinct mass character than all protest actions of the past. answering the joint appeal of hundreds of worker, afro-american, student and women organizations, people of various strata, regardless of occupation, belief, nationality and age, joined the ranks of demonstrators, carrying with them signs inscribed with "all u.s. troops out of southeast asia" and shouting, "we don't want your war", in indignant protest of u.s. imperialism's slaughter of the indochinese people. u.s. imperialism's armed forces are tools of the u.s. monopoly

capitalist class for committing aggression abroad and suppressing the people at home. however, besides veterans returning from the indochinese battlefield, about ten thousand servicemen on the active list took part in this struggle. all this shows the new awakening of the american people.

friedrich engels once pointed out: "any nation can not become free when it continues to oppress other nations." by launching the war of aggression against indochina, u.s. imperialism has amassed huge profits for a handful of monopoly capitalists and brought endless calamities to the broad masses of the american people. while savagely slaughtering the indochinese people, the u.s. reactionaries have also intensified their onslaught on the american people. the harsh reality provides food for the deep reflection of the broad masses of the american people: what on earth is the purpose of driving hundreds of thousands of american youth across the ocean to die on the indochinese battlefield? what connection is there between the inflation, soaring prices, heavier taxes and rising unemployment in the united states and the war raging in indochina? all the lies invented by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles to justify their aggression can no longer hoodwink and deceive the masses. more and more people have come to realize that the united states is fighting a "dirty war" in indochina. today, no force on earth can curb the will of the american people to put an end to the war of aggression in indochina. the mass movement against the war of aggression in indochina has become an important part of the american people's revolutionary struggle.

the american people's feelings against u.s. imperialism's war of aggression in viet nam and indochina have been growing stronger and stronger year by year and their struggle has been spreading with each passing year. it was indeed a rare case in history that the people of a country opposed with such indomitable courage the aggressive war launched by the imperialists of their own country. last may, the american students took the lead in plunging into the struggle against u.s. imperialism's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, and then the workers, the black people and the broad sections of other people also rose in struggle. four students in the kent university even laid down their lives in this struggle. they are the genuine heroes of the american people. now, defying the u.s. government's ban and intimidation, several hundred thousand american workers, black people, students, teachers, women, veterans, soldiers and people of the religious circles took to the streets, demonstrating once again their will and strength in face of the u.s. reactionaries. the american people are worthy of the name of a valiant and militant contingent in the struggle of the people the world over against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

our great leader chairman mao has said: "i am convinced that the american people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the united states will inevitably be defeated."

the american people are a great people. lenin once said: "the american people have a revolutionary tradition". even more than 190 years ago when there was only a population of about three million on the north american colony, the american people dared to hold aloft their revolutionary banner, carried out a struggle for independence and defeated the self-styled "power number one", the great british empire. the american working class is one of the largest working class contingents in the world. the

overwhelming majority of the 22 million black people in the united states, who are suffering most bitterly from racial discrimination and class exploitation, are a great latent force of revolution which is most rebellious. they are the grave-diggers of the american monopoly capitalist class. such a people can never be the "silent majority" as nixon described. they will certainly rise and overthrow the imperialist system and grasp their own destiny. the chinese people and the people of the world place high hopes on the american people. we are deeply convinced that the daily awakening american people will certainly achieve complete emancipation and make new and positive contributions to the progress of the history of mankind so long as they continuously temper themselves in struggle, accumulate experience step by step, perceive and grasp revolutionary truth, go through repeated trials of strength with the u.s. reactionaries and unite with the people of the world in the struggle.

US

American People's Struggle against Nixon Administration's Aggression in Indochina Develops Rapidly

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1971)

mammoth demonstrations of an unprecedented scale against the war of aggression in indochina broke out in washington and san francisco on april 24. the demonstrations, involving a total of more than one million people, is a vivid manifestation of the revolutionary will of the american people and a review of their great revolutionary strength. the demonstrations showed to the whole world that all nixon's hoaxes of "troop withdrawal", etc., have failed to deceive the american people who are further awakening. a revolutionary storm against the nixon administration's policies of aggression and war is developing rapidly and irresistibly in the united states.

the mammoth demonstrations against the aggressive war were among the largest in u.s. history. it was reported that more than 500,000 people took part in the demonstration in washington, not counting another 500,000 people who failed to arrive in time for the demonstration because of jammed traffic. so the demonstration far outnumbered the over 100,000-strong demonstration on may 9 last year and the 250,000-strong demonstration on october 15, 1969, in the u.s. capital. the demonstration in san francisco which also involved 500,000 people was the biggest of its kind in the history of the west coast.

being heavily battered by the indochinese peoples and particularly following the debacle in its invasion of laos, the nixon administration has repeatedly resorted to the double dealing of "troop withdrawal" in words and aggression in deeds, trying in vain to deceive the american people. recently, nixon shamelessly described one of the "great goals" of the u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina as upholding "the right of people far away to choose the kind of government they want". but the one-million-odd demonstrators expressed the will of all the american people by shouting, "we don't want your war" and "immediately withdraw all u.s. military forces from viet nam". nixon has repeatedly trampled

upon the will of the american people, alleging that they are a "silent majority". now the american people have demonstrated with actions that they are a revolutionary majority firmly opposing the aggressive war.

the demonstrations also showed that the american people are closely integrating the struggle against the aggressive war abroad with the struggle for freedom and liberation at home. early this year, many mass organizations in the united states, while opposing the aggressive war, decided to fight against the fascist suppression and ruthless exploitation at home. they demanded that the u.s. government immediately withdraw all its troops from indochina, ensure the basic income of the people, and release all the political prisoners. thus their struggle is assuming a more distinct mass character. since this spring, the american students, women, afro-americans and veterans, under the unified slogan "against war, poverty, repression", have incessantly launched struggles in various forms and got united more closely. the demonstration was joined not only by youth, but also by workers, afro-americans, housewives, middle-aged and elderly people, as well as by american-indians, mexican-americans, puerto ricans and americans of asian descent, who have been subjected to the ruthless oppression by u.s. monopoly capital. teachers, priests, government employees and people of the business circles also took out in the struggle. it was reported that over one third of the masses had never before taken part in demonstrations against the aggressive war. the unprecedented mass scale of the demonstrations show that the revolutionary force of the american people is daily developing and growing from strength to strength.

what warrants attention was the fact that during the powerful demonstrations on april 24, large numbers of servicemen and veterans joined the ranks of struggle against the war of aggression. over 10,000 servicemen participated in the demonstration in san francisco. thousands of veterans, carrying the flags of the south viet nam national front for liberation, marched in the front of the procession in washington. prior to the big demonstration, several thousand veterans staged demonstrations in washington for five days running. they angrily threw away "medals" issued to them by the u.s. ruling circles in the past and called them "symbols of shame". 50 members of the u.s. first air cavalry division now still in south viet nam put a large-sized advertisement in some papers, saying that "we urge you to march for peace april 24. we'd do it ourselves, but we're in viet nam." "bring all the troops home now, end the war now exclamation" the participation of large numbers of american soldiers in the demonstrations against the war of aggression in indochina is an important sign of the daily awakening of the american soldiers and a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war.

the mammoth demonstrations also show that the american people have further strengthened their unity in the course of the struggle. since the american people started the revolutionary storm last may against the nixon administration's aggression in indochina, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have stepped up the playing of schemes and tricks in a vain attempt to split up and disrupt the revolutionary struggle of the american people. but after repeated discussions, many mass organizations decided to further unite in their common struggle against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the nixon administration. it was reported that several hundred mass organizations jointly sponsored the demonstrations on april 24. among them were mass organizations of workers, students, black people, women and people of other

circles. this has promoted the american people's revolutionary mass movement against the war of aggression.

following the demonstrations on april 24, thousands of people still remain in washington. they decided to stage demonstrations in washington beginning from april 26 to press their demand for an immediate end to the war of aggression in indochina. many student organizations have decided to hold a nationwide strike on may 5 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the killing of four students of kent state university by the nixon administration and in protest against the nixon administration's war of aggression in indochina. the greater storm of the american people's revolutionary struggle will come up. the day is not far off when the nixon administration's policies of aggression and war will fail completely, under the attack of the indochinese people, the american people and the people of the whole world.

US Hegemony Suffers Another Heavy Blow at OAS Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1971)

u.s. hegemony and u.s. pursuance of power politics through the organization of american states (oas) were roundly condemned by latin american countries at the recent meeting of the oas general assembly held in san jose, capital of costa rica. this is another heavy blow to u.s. hegemony in latin america.

the meeting, held from april 14 to 24, is the first regular meeting of the oas general assembly since its new charter came into force. it was attended by 22 latin american countries and the united states. canada attended this oas meeting for the first time as an observer.

first of all, the latin american countries exposed and denounced u.s. imperialism for its crimes of constantly using the oas to interfere with, control and bully the latin american countries and turning the organization into a tool for furthering its policy of aggression. the delegates from chile and bolivia opposed the so-called "sanctions" imposed on cuba by the united states. chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda said: "our peoples have criticized the oas and have even come to call it the u.s. ministry of colonies." chile also demanded the cancellation of the "inter-american defense board" and the "special committee for security consultation", tools of u.s. intervention, and voted against the oas budget because it included outlays for these two organs. the chilean stand had the support of bolivia.

in his speech at the meeting of april 15, clodomiro almeyda pointed out that the continued existence and activities of the "inter-american defense board" violate the principle of non-intervention. later, at the press conference on april 19, the chilean foreign minister further pointed out that the so-called "special committee for security consultation" is a dangerous relic of the dark period of the oas to which chile is opposed. he also pointed out that the "special committee for security consultation" has always been the

u.s. tool of domination and blackmail in latin america. according to an afp report, many latin american countries agreed with the chilean viewpoint on this matter.

u.s. encroachment on the latin american countries' sovereignty over their territorial waters was also strongly condemned at the oas meeting. ecuador, peru and chile reaffirmed their stand on defending sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. ecuador and peru put forward a joint proposal expressing opposition to the economic pressure exerted by the u.s. on countries which have declared the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit. peruvian delegate carlos garcia bedoya said that countries seeing eye to eye on the defence of sovereignty over territorial waters must unite as one and support one another.

panamanian foreign minister juan antonio tack again denounced the u.s. crime in forcibly occupying the panama canal and the canal zone. it was reported that since this year panama has lodged three strong protests against the u.s. for using the canal zone to encroach on the state sovereignty of panama.

at the first regular meeting the latin american countries also vehemently denounced the u.s. "protectionist" trade policy which profits itself at the expense of others. peruvian delegate carlos garcia bedoya said that latin american trade with the u.s. "is subjected to the threat of industrial protectionism". while denouncing unequal trade with the u.s., colombian foreign minister alfredo vasquez said that colombia will suffer a loss of 3 million u.s. dollars with the lowering of every cent in the coffee price, while at the same time the prices which colombia has to pay for steel and other industrial products have risen daily.

condemning the selfish u.s. economic and trade policy, venezuelan foreign minister aristides calvani said that the wealth of the developed countries has been accumulated on the basis of the poverty of the under-developed countries. the delegate of trinidad and tobago also denounced the colonialist attitude of the industrially developed countries on trade with the under-developed countries. mexican foreign minister emilio o. rabasa pointed out that economic inequality exists among the various countries on the american continent.

the delegates of brazil and venezuela put forward a proposal reaffirming the demands raised to the u.s. by the latin american countries in the vina del mar document which they jointly adopted in may, 1969, and expressing opposition to the selfish u.s. trade policy. the proposal stressed that the u.s. "must not take or stimulate coercive measures of economic and political character to force the sovereign will of another country and obtain any advantage from it."

to allay the discontent of the latin american countries, u.s. secretary of state william rogers made an empty promise at the meeting saying that after returning to the united states, he would "immediately" consult with congress so as to adopt a bill of preferential tariffs in dealing with the products of the developing countries, etc.

according to a report, delegates of many latin american countries were indifferent to and doubtful about the tactics of rogers and said that they would judge his words by his actions. as a matter of fact, when the above-mentioned joint proposal of venezuela and brazil was advanced for discussion at the meeting, u.s. delegate edwin m. cronk hastened to

defend the u.s. colonialist policy, saying that the u.s. has "cooperated" for improved trade relations with latin america.

cronk's sophistry was immediately refuted by the latin american countries. the proposal of brazil and venezuela was adopted unanimously by the 22 latin american countries, with only the u.s. abstenting. this is the second time since the oas special conference of foreign ministers on january 27 that there arose the situation of 22 votes against zero, in which the u.s. was absolutely isolated. according to an afp report, the u.s. delegation, while defending its isolated situation, was obliged to admit that this is a document of direct accusation of u.s. imperialism.

the first regular meeting of the oas general assembly was held in a haywire manner. foreign ministers of several countries left for home when the meeting was still going on. being discontent with the u.s., some latin american countries did not send their foreign ministers but delegates at a lower level to attend the meeting. at the meeting, delegates of some latin american countries denounced u.s. imperialism in name. outside the meeting, furious costa rican people held demonstrations and shouted "yankees, get out" exclamation

for many years the u.s. crime in controlling and intervening in the latin american countries through the oas has aroused deep hatred among the latin american people, and the organization has long become notorious. although a decision was made at the meeting on the date of the next regular meeting, not a single latin american country expressed the willingness to play host. this fact manifests once again that the u.s. position as the latin american overlord is becoming more and more unstable every day.

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TAIWAN PROBLEM

The Ridiculous Theory of "Sovereignty of Taiwan Being Not Yet Settled"

by

Shih ChÜn-yÜ (施君玉)

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, May 5, 1971)

Twenty-six years after the Chinese territory of Taiwan province was returned to China, a US State Department spokesman called Bray recently issued two statements in one day openly proclaiming that the sovereignty of Taiwan and P'enghu Islands "is an unsettled question awaiting international settlement in the future." Such a tune with its ulterior motives is indeed ridiculous to the extreme.

Taiwan has been a part of Chinese territory since the distant past and this is a fact which no one can alter. Some half a century ago Japanese militarism launched a war of aggression and usurped China's Taiwan. But in the end this territory was returned to the bosom of the fatherland. But now the US Government again revealed a new design. This design is bound to be hit back by the 750,000,000 Chinese people and eventually end up as a failure.

Taiwan was returned to China after the Second World War following the surrender of the Japanese militarists. Furthermore this was stated clearly in the "Cairo Declaration" and the "Potsdam Declaration" and the United States signed its name on these two international documents.

The United States regularly attaches the label of "failure to abide by international agreements" on other people; but in reality it is the United States itself that plays this trick and deviates from international standards.

In his second statement Bray added that although the two above-mentioned documents declared that Taiwan should be returned to China, this "principle" "has never been formally carried out." This is even a bigger lie.

Taiwan and the P'enghu Islands were handed over to the Chinese Government as early as on October 25, 1945; therefore from that point on China has already resumed her sovereignty over Taiwan.

In the meantime the US State Department also admitted in its statement issued in February 1950 that "it (Taiwan) has already been incorporated into China as a province."

But Bray said this question of sovereignty should be "settled internationally" or by "an agreement to be reached by the two governments." Now, since Taiwan is already clearly an indivisible part of Chinese territory, there can absolutely be no question of "international settlement."

The Chinese people have long been indicating their solemn stand that absolutely no one is permitted to play the trick of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan."

The question of Taiwan at present is a question of US armed forces getting out from there. As for the question of when and how China wants to liberate Taiwan, it is a question of Chinese internal affairs with which no one is allowed to interfere.

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